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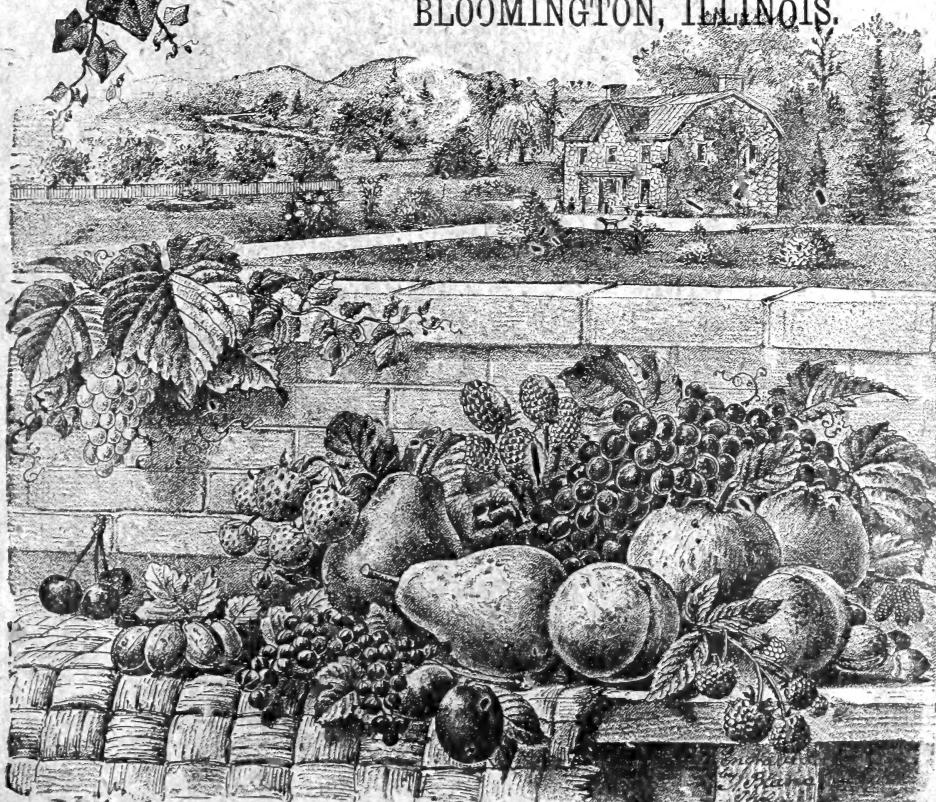
OF
Spring 1894.

DR. HERMAN SCRHOEDER,
NURSERIES,

Horticulturist and Vinyardist.

IN

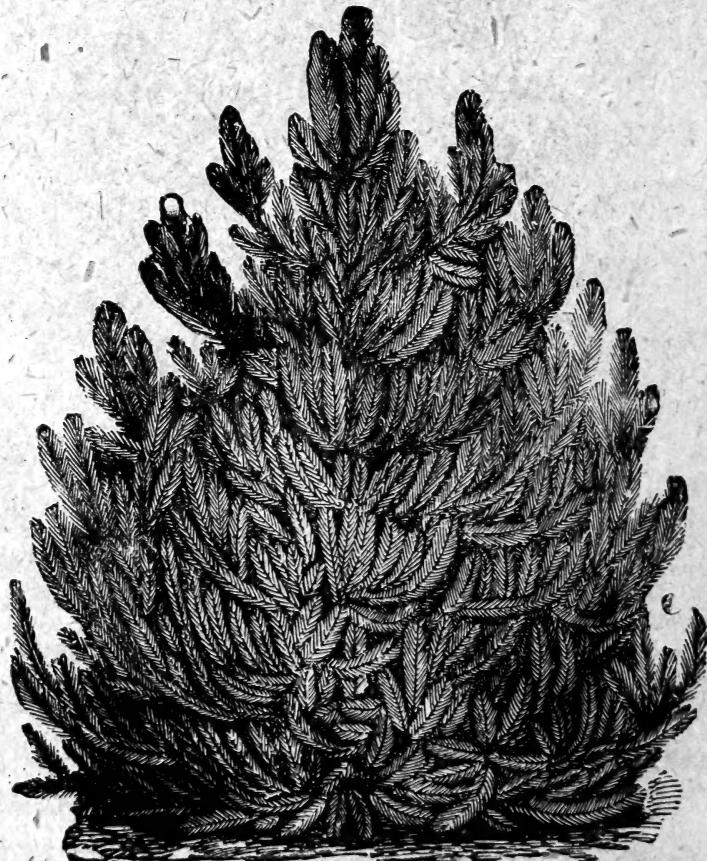
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.



INDEXED

INDEX.

Apples	5—14	Miscellaneous Plants	82—83
Apricots	34	Mulberries	57
Azalias	78	Nectarines	34
Asparagus	58	Number of Trees to Acre	4
Bulbs	83—84	Notice to Correspondents	2
Blackberries	55—56	Nuts and Miscellaneous Fruit Trees	58
Camlieas	74—75	Ornamental Department	59—60
Cherries	31—34	Pæonies	82
Clematis	71—74	Peaches	21—25
Climbing Plants	70—71	Pears	16—21
Crab Apples	14—16	Plums	25—31
Curfants	53—54	Quinces	35—37
Deciduous Shrubs	67—70	Raspberries	50—53
Deciduous Trees	61—64	Remarks	3
Distances for Plants	4	Rhododendrons	75
Evergreens	65—67	Roses	75—81
Evergreen Shrubs	75	Rhubard	58
Gooseberries	54	Scions and Buds	42
Grapes	37—47	Small Fruits	44
How to Plant	3	Strawberries	48—50
Hedge Plants	81—82	Weeping Deciduous Trees	64—65



ILLUSTRATED

Descriptive Catalogue

(O R)

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

♦ GRAPE VINES, ♦

SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS,

PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.

S. C. PALMER, Publisher,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

INTRODUCTORY.

WE take pleasure in presenting a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected by the addition of descriptions of new promising sorts and the omission of such as greater experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination.

The continued patronage of our friends, as shown by their frequent and increasing orders, assures us that our efforts to please them are appreciated. This will stimulate us to still greater efforts, and will warrant us in making expenditures necessary to secure the best results.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

While this demand is stimulated in part by a knowledge of the great profits which results from the systematic planting and careful cultivation of many kinds of fruit, it is by no means limited to this incentive. In every rank and station of life, including the humblest and the most opulent, those residing in town and country, people are beginning to see that nothing can add so much to the comforts of living as a constant supply of the best varieties of the different fruits for home use; and that nothing will do so much to adorn their homes, gratify a sense of the beautiful, and produce refinement in families as the planting of such well selected varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, clematis, etc., as the grounds about their houses will permit.

It is a deplorable fact, that the young men of our rural districts, the farmers' sons, have become dissatisfied with the monotonous routine of ordinary farm life. They are restless and uneasy in their present situations, and are looking with longing eyes upon the imaginary attractions and excitements of our over-crowded cities. They are strongly tempted, by wonderful stories of wealth attained without labor, to throw themselves into the tide of speculation which threatens to overrun our whole land. We suggest a remedy for this state of things, and one which we believe will commend itself to all thoughtful men. Let the farmer say to his sons, "Let us give to our employment a little more life and variety. Take a portion of the farm, as much as you may choose, plant an orchard of fruit trees, a vineyard, and a plantation of currants, berries, etc., for market. Ride about the country, visit and consult with the nurserymen and fruit growers, as to the best varieties to plant, how to cultivate and gather the fruit, best methods of packing, shipping, marketing, etc., for you will find that they have no secrets and will be glad to give you any information in their power."

To the ladies, also, we would say, here is an inviting field of labor for you, and we are glad to know that many are awaking to this fact. Foreigners tell us that our women are too little in the open air. The study and practice of horticulture might become a source not only of profit, but of health and constant enjoyment in the hands of any lady of refinement and culture.

Notice to Correspondents.

1. Send in your orders early, particularly if long transportation is necessary, and thus we shall be prepared to ship early.
2. Write your orders plainly on a separate sheet of paper, and not in body of letter, State definitely varieties, age, size and number, whether Standard or Dwarf, and route by which you wish the goods shipped.
3. All orders from unknown parties should be accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference.
4. We are in no case responsible for loss or damage to goods in transit. Our responsibility ceases on delivery to shipping agents.
5. If selection of varieties is left to us we will select according to our best judgment and long experience. Where varieties are specified we will substitute for such as we may not have, kinds equally good and ripening at the same season, unless otherwise ordered.
6. In case of any mistake on our part immediate notice should be given so that it may be rectified or explained.

REMARKS.

This catalogue has been prepared with great care. The selection of varieties embraces all the latest and most prominent introductions, as well as the most popular and thoroughly proved older sorts. It will, we think, form a most efficient and competent guide to the professional or the amateur, in the selection of the choicest Fruits or Ornamentals for the Garden, Orchard, Park or Lawn.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable; first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous, well-matured trees or plants; and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us, to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the products of our Nurseries, with entire confidence to planters in all sections of the country.

We give our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and to still further protect our patrons, as well as ourselves against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us,

We aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste, in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruits, and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals—accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and disown the sale of worthless humbugs.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of the lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

Advice to Planters.

Select thirsty young trees in preference to old or very large ones, the roots are more tender and fibrous and they bear transplanting better, and are far more apt to live; they can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the older ones in growth.

The Soil.

A rich loam is the best for fruit, made sufficiently dry by artificial draining, if necessary, but all soils may be made available by judicious treatment.

Preparation for Planting.

Plow and subsoil repeatedly so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plats, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary, to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and the subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top pruning until the following spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in" by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the trees therein as thick as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.

Planting.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand as it did when in the nursery, after the earth is settled, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the quince stock upon which they are budded, two or three inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

Damaged Trees.

If stock is frozen when received, place the package in the cellar and entirely bury in sand until frost is removed. If dried from long exposure, bury in the ground or keep in water until the shriveled appearance disappears.

Mulching.

A covering of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay or loose chip dirt, during the first season will effectually prevent injury from drouth and is a benefit at all times.

How to Winter Trees Procured in the Fall.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorable time than spring, because of the colder weather, and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies and the planter. Even when fall planting is not desirable by reason of the severity of the climate, the stock may be *procured* in the fall, and thus on hand ready for the opportune moment in the spring. To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, and with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil sufficient to cover the roots 15 inches deep. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, or something that will protect them from the rays of the sun, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the spring the roots will have been found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

If the trees are frozen when received, they should be buried immediately in the earth, tops and all, and allowed to thaw in this condition.

Plant Young Trees.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had to secure a more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction.

For small grounds or street planting, where it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less; and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 feet " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 feet " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 18 ft. " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12 ft. " "
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12 ft. " "
Quince.....	6 to 8 ft. " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 ft. apart 7 to 16 ft. in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 ft. apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 ft. apart.
Strawberries for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ ft. apart.
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 ft. apart.

NOTE.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.

Number of Trees on an Acre.

30 feet apart each way.....	50 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " " "	70 8 " "	680
20 " " " "	110 6 " "	1210
18 " " " "	135 5 " "	1745
15 " " " "	205 4 " "	2725
12 " " " "	300 3 " "	4840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,500), will give the number of Plants or Trees to the acre.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indespensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop, which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. As it takes from six to eight years for an orchard to come into bearing, some people hesitate to plant, regarding the time and expense as in a great measure lost. In reply to this we would quote the remarks of O. C. Chapin, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., to J. J. Thomas. He said he considered the yearly growth of each apple tree planted in his immense orchard of over one hundred and fifty acres, to be worth fully one dollar before they commenced bearing. He has had experience of nearly half a century, and he says he considers this a low estimate. At fifty trees per acre this would make a yearly increase of value of fifty dollars per acre, which no doubt is quite within the mark.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the increased supply, a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens of our orchards, while the new process of "Evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land. With the immense consumption by this process of evaporation, it may be doubted if apple orcharding will ever in any season be less than highly remunerative. All the surplus of orchards—all "wind falls" and defective specimens can at once be gathered and sold at a fair price to the evaporating establishments which now exist in almost every town in all fruit-growing sections.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

Dwarf Apples.

The planting of Dwarf Apples has been attended with gratifying success. Almost all sorts succeed equally well when worked upon Paradise or Doucin stock; the former producing a very small tree or shrub, the latter a tree of considerable size, reaching sometimes ten or twelve feet in height. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees and productive, are a great ornament and satisfaction. They should be planted from six to eight feet apart, and will produce fruit without the delay attending standard. Being trained low they are valuable for the West. Taking up but little room they are especially adapted to village gardens of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruits, far superior to any which can be bought in market.

Russian and Other Hardy Apples.

Great interest is now manifested in what is known as Russian and "Iron Clad Apples"—varieties sufficiently hardy to stand the extreme climate of the North and Northwest and yet possessing the merits in quality and size of the standard sorts of a more temperate region. So great has been the development in this direction, and so numerous and valuable have the kinds become that the complaint is no longer valid that good fruit cannot be produced in the far North and Northwest. We mention as among the best and most prominent sorts, Duchess of Oldenburg, Tetofsky, Haas, Pewaukee, Wealthy, Walbridge, Alexander, Mann, McIntosh Red, Rubicon and Red Beitingheimer.

NOTE 1.—All varieties in which names are printed in *italics* are especially recommended for Western planting. All other varieties have been proved to be of value in certain sections of our country, and all parties desirous of planting extensively are advised to correspond with us and also consult the best pomologist and horticulturalist in their immediate vicinity, or the agents who hold certificates of agency of any reliable nursery who may be in your neighborhood.

NOTE 2.—Habit of growth is indicated by Mod., Free, Vig., Slow, etc., at end of description, meaning moderate grower, etc.

NOTE 3.—Season of ripening is also indicated after habit of growth, and is given for the vicinity of Kansas City. Those North will find that fruit ripens from a week to a month later, and South a week to a month earlier.

SUMMER.

✓ **AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAIN.** Medium, oblong; striped and dotted with red, tender, juicy and rich; good bearer; mod. Aug.

✓ **Astrachan Red.** Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with thick bloom; juicy, rich and beautiful; a good bearer; free. July.

✓ **BENONI.** Medium size, nearly round; deep red with rich flavor; free. July.

✓ **Carolina Red June (Ked June).** Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. Last of June.

✓ **Early Harvest.** Medium size, round, straw color; tender, sub-acid and fine; productive. Mod. July.

✓ **Duchess of Oldenburg.** Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich, sub-acid flavor; productive. Free. Aug.

✓ **EARLY STRAWBERRY.** Medium, roundish; handsomely striped with red; excellent; productive; mod. July.

✓ **Early Ripe.** A large yellow apple, ripening with or immediately after the Early Harvest; a popular market fruit; free; First of July.

✓ **GOLDEN SWEET.** Large pale yellow, very sweet and good; good bearer. Free; Aug.

✓ **JEFFERIS.** Rather large, roundish; yellow skin striped with red; very rich, tender and juicy. This very beautiful variety is unsurpassed for the dessert. Free. July and August.

✓ **KESWICK CODLIN.** Large, tender, juicy; excellent for cooking; productive and early in bearing. Free. July to September.

✓ **PRIMATE.** About medium, straw color, tinged with blush; tender, juicy and sub-acid; abundant bearer. Mod. July to Aug.

✓ **Sherwood's Favorite, or Chenango Strawberry.** Large, red and yellow; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; very good. Vig. Aug.

✓ **Sweet June, or High Top Sweet.** An excellent early sweet apple, ripening gradually, from 25th of June to middle of July. Pale greenish yellow, medium size, round; tree very productive; fine for table and cooking; perfectly tender. Mod. July.

✓ **Sweet Bough.** Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. Mod. July.

✓ **Summer Queen.** Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender with an acid, aromatic flavor. Mod. Aug.

✓ **Softs of Wine.** Medium size, red; flesh white, often stained; mild and pleasant; productive. Free. July and Aug.

✓ **Tetofsky.** A Russian apple, profitable for market growing; bears extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year; hardy as a Crab; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. Mod. July.

✓ **WILLIAMS' FAVORITE.** Above medium size; deep red; mild and agreeable; good bearer. Mod. Aug.

AUTUMN.

✓ **AUTUMN STRAWBERRY.** Medium streaked; tender, juicy, fine; productive; desirable. Free. Aug. and Sept.

✓ **COLVERT.** A large, roundish, striped apple; flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid; valuable for market. Vig. Sept. and Nov.

✓ **DYER(Pomme Royale).** Rather large; pale yellow, with a brownish blush next the sun; tender, juicy and fine flavor. Sept.

✓ **FALL PIPPIN.** Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich; fine in all localities. Free. Sept to Oct.

✓ **FALL QUEEN (Buckingham).** Large to very large, oblate; greenish yellow, striped with dull red. Tree productive and hardy; fruit very tender, juicy and excellent. Free. Oct. to January.

✓ **FAMEUSE (Snow Apple.)** Medium size, roundish; whitish ground striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Vig. Oct. and Nov.

✓ **FALL JENNETTING.** Large greenish yellow, with a faint blush, flesh yellow, juicy and crisp, sub-acid. Vig. Sept. and Oct.

✓ **FALL ORANGE.** Large size, nearly round; yellow, sometimes a little dull red; rather acid; excellent for cooking; a very early and abundant bearer. Vig. Oct.

✓ **GRAVENSTEIN.** Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; productive. Free. Aug. and Sept.



SALOME APPLE TREE.

(The Original Tree in bearing, from Photograph.)

The following is taken from the report of the standing committee on new fruits to the Illinois State Horticultural Society in 1879 :

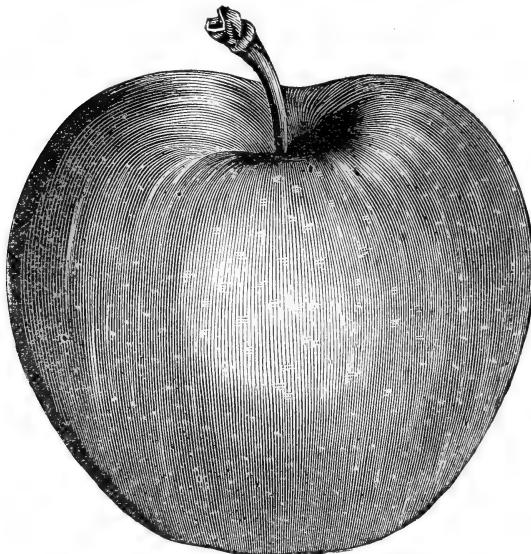
✓ **SALOME**—The history of this most excellent new variety, was published in volume 12, page 133 of the reports of this society, and need not be given here. The original tree stands upon the grounds of Mr. E. C. Hathaway, of LaSalle County; it is entirely hardy, bears large crops of fruit, which is all large and fair, and of excellent quality, having a peculiar, and to nearly all tastes agreeable, slightly spicy flavor; color yellow, nearly overspread with red. It keeps as long as it is desirable to keep any apples, having been kept in a tight barrel, entirely sound, for a whole year. A most valuable characteristic of this fruit is, that *it ripens into fine condition in winter, and remains fresh, plump and juicy until summer*, retaining its flavor till its final consumption. Is not this the “coming apple” for the prairies of Illinois? A few more years will determine. In the meantime we consider it the duty of Mr. Hathaway to rob the tree of nearly all its blossom buds or young fruits in spring, so as to induce a growth of shoots for grafting; as we understand that it bears so heavily as to produce no “wood” of sufficient size for scions.”

Five Reasons why you should plant the Salome :

- It** is a good grower, and hardy as a crab.
- It** is a good annual bearer.
- It** will not split down under heavy loads of fruit.
- It** retains its fruit on the tree very late in the season.
- It** is a long-keeper of the best quality.

SALOME APPLE.

Introduced and principal stock owned by Arthur Bryant, Princeton, Ill.



The Salome Apple originated on the ground of E. C. Hathaway, Ottawa, Ill. By mistake the original tree was cut down in 1869, and a sprout came from the roots which bore its first fruit in 1872. The tree is a round headed grower, making but short annual growth after it comes into full bearing. It is a good grower in the Nursery, and top-grafted on older trees, the growth is remarkable. One of its chief merits is that it is a good annual bearer, and no matter how heavily loaded the tree may be, the fruit is always of fair size. It has a thick leathery leaf that will withstand to a great degree the attacks of fungus and insects. The branches are shouldered like Early Harvest and will carry a heavy load without breaking. One of its chief peculiarities is in the tenacity with which the fruit clings to the tree, no wind ever blowing it off, while other varieties are scattered upon the ground. It is a good keeper, having been kept entirely sound in a barrel for a whole year, holding its flavor and beauty until the last.

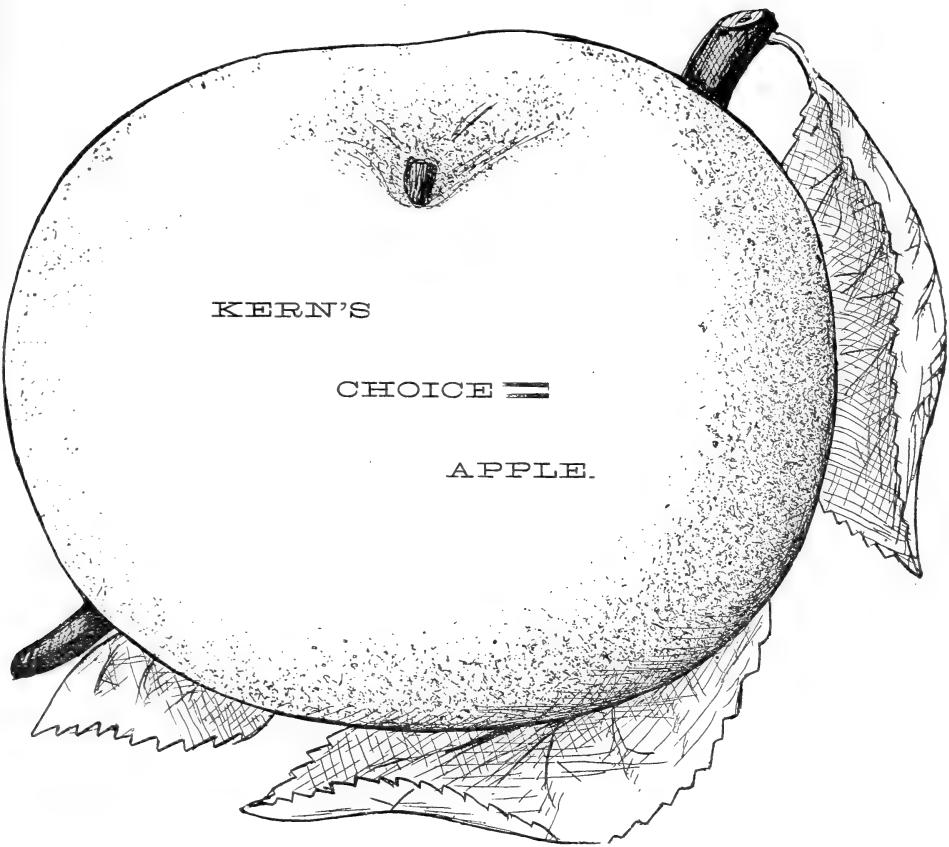
Abundant testimonials from prominent horticulturists, both East and West, can be produced, verifying the above statements in regard to this valuable fruit. We will only offer the following:

The veteran pomologist, Charles Downing, says: "Flesh fine, tender, juicy, mild subacid, slightly aromatic and very good. January to May. Its hardiness, long-keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor, late—even into summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the west and north-west."

Mr. Hathaway, of Ottawa, Ill., says: "The best horticulturists of the west have been for many years watching the Salome with keen interest, and have strongly urged its propagation. Ben Davis, Domine and other varieties that were thought to be hardy have been badly damaged by severe winters, while not a bud or branch on either small or large trees of the Salome have been injured."

Again, in 1884, he writes: "The lapse of time continually confirms my previous statements as to the absolute hardiness of the Salome tree. The last two winters have quite demoralized and destroyed the orchards in this section that were supposed to be composed of iron-clad varieties. Yet the Salome has stood the trial without the loss of a bud."

The praise bestowed on this apple by the *Rural New Yorker* in their great fair number for last year, and by the *Prairie Farmer*, should induce every one to plant this promising fruit. It is not a new untried novelty, but has stood the test and proved itself so far without a rival.



✓ COOPER'S EARLY WHITE. Medium, roundish; pale yellow, with faint blush; flesh white, crisp, sprightly: a Western apple. September.

CADWALLADER'S GOLDEN. Large, yellow; Subacid; small core; flesh white and tender. An Illinois seedling. October and November.

COLTON'S EARLY. Ten days earlier than Early Harvest-time Yellow Apple; the earliest apple known and said to be very productive.

✓ GIBBS' APPLE. Medium to large: white, slightly shaded with brown next to sun; mild subacid and one of the longest keepers on the list of long keepers, keeping in ordinary cellars until July and August.

✓ IVANHOE. Medium to large; well proportioned; color a deep golden yellow; flesh tender, flavor excellent; tree vigorous and productive. An early bearer and a long keeper.

KENTUCKY CREAM. Fruit medium to large; very glossy, yellow ground mostly covered with red, sprinkled with numerous light colored dots; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, tender and good. Mild subacid flavor.

✓ KANSAS TRAVELER. This celebrated apple originated at Mt. Hope Nurseries, Wyandotte County, Kansas, and surpasses any other variety for fine appearance, keeping qualities and great productiveness, bearing large crop of fine fruit annually.

✓ KERN'S CHOICE. Originated in Wyandotte County, Kansas. Seedling of the Ben Davis, of fine appearance. The tree is hardy and productive, and is destined to become one of the leading varieties of the south-west. Large, glossy, dark red.

✓ LANGFORD SEEDLING. New. A seedling of great promise. Apple large size, red and striped; tree hardy and a good grower; bears annual crops of fruit of excellent flavor, and its superior keeping qualities recommend it to all. Will keep until May and June with ordinary treatment.

HAAS (Gros Pommier). Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly. Vig. Sept. and Oct.

JERSEY SWEET. Medium, striped red and green; very rich, sweet and pleasant; good bearer. Free. Aug. and Sept.

LOWELL OR ORANGE. Large, roundish, slightly conical, green, becoming rich yellow, surface oily, flesh yellowish white, sub-acid excellent; good bearer. Free. Aug. and Sept.

Mother. Oblong, bright yellow, nearly covered with fine red; medium, sub-acid, fine flavor, tender and excellent; one of the best. Tree hardy and productive. Free. September to October.

NEWTON SPITZENBURGH, (New York Vanderveer). Medium, pale yellow, striped and almost covered with bright red. Tree productive and hardy ^{and} sub-acid, high flavored and excellent. Mod. Sept. to January.

Maiden's Blush. Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. Free. Aug. and Sept.

MUNSON SWEET. Large pale yellow with red cheek; tender, rich and good; fine bearer. Vig. Sept. to December.

PUMPKIN SWEET (Lyman's). Very large, roundish; skin smooth, pale green, becoming yellow next to the skin; flesh white, sweet, rich and tender; valuable for baking. Free. Aug. to November.

PORTER. Rather large, regular, oblong, tapering to the eye; skin bright yellow, sometimes a dull blush in the sun; flesh tender, rich, sub-acid; flavor fine; fair and productive. Slow. Sept and Oct.

Rambo. Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good; productive. Vig. September to November.

ST. LAWRENCE. Large, yellowish, streaked and splashed with carmine; flesh white, lightly stained; crisp, juicy, tender and vinous; tree hardy and productive. Free. Aug. and Sept.

TWENTY OUNCE (Cayuga Red Streak). Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; good bearer; popular as a market variety. Free. October to November.

WINTER.

AMERICAN GOLDEN RUSSET (Bullock's Pippin, Sheep Nose). Medium or small, roundish ovate; clear golden russet; very tender; juicy, rich; more resembles in texture a buttery pear than an apple; good bearer. Vig. October to Dec.

Bailey's Sweet. Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich sweet flavor. Slow. Sept.

BALDWIN. Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor, ~~very~~ productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. Vig. Dec.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.). A large, handsome striped apple of good quality; productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. Vig. Nov. to Feb.

CANADA REINETTE. Extra large size; color light greenish yellow with frequently a faint blush on the side exposed to the sun; many small, dark specks, suffused with light green beneath the skin; flesh white, juicy, crisp, sharp, sub-acid. Vig. November to April.

CRANBERRY PIPPIN. A strikingly beautiful apple and excellent for cooking; smooth, light yellow with a bright scarlet cheek; juicy, sub-acid. Vig. Sept. to January.

COOPER'S MARKET. Medium size; conical; shaded and striped with red on yellow, flesh white and tender with a brisk sub-acid flavor; hardy and productive. Free. November to April.

CLERMONT. New and said to resemble in appearance the Yellow Newtown Pippin; fruit medium to large, somewhat irregular; skin smooth except where russet prevails; rich orange yellow when ripe; flesh firm till fully ripe; rich yellow, fine grained, mild sub-acid; rich and very good. Free. January to February.

ENGLISH RUSSET. Fruit medium size, very regular; slightly conical; pale greenish yellow about two-thirds covered with russet; flesh yellowish white, firm and crisp, with pleasant, slightly sub-acid flavor. Free. December to April.

EWALT (Bullocks Pippin). A fine showy apple; very large, roundish, slightly conical; bright yellow shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid. Vig. Sept to February.

FALLAWATER (Tulpehocken, Pound, &c). A very large, dull red apple, of good quality; productive. Vig. Sept. to Jan.

Fulton. A seedling of Rambo, of same class in flavor and quality, but larger; flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, mild sub-acid; almost sweet. Free. Nov.

Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin). An apple of the highest quality, equal to the best Newtown; medium to large size; yellow, productive; grown in Southern Ohio. Free. December to March.

GREEN SWEET. Medium size; skin green, somewhat dotted; juicy and very sweet; one of the best winter sweet apples. Mod. Nov to March.

Huntsman's Favorite. Originated in Johnson county, Mo. Very large golden yellow, with bright red cheek; nearly sweet, fine flavor, very aromatic; one of the best and highest selling market apples; tree very healthy and productive. Vig. November to April.

HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH. Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong, good bearer. Vig. Oct to April.

Jonathan. Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lividly red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored. Mod. Oct to Jan.

KRAUSER. A fine medium size yellow apple; originated in Berks county, Pa.; popular in its native locality on account of its handsome appearance and good keeping qualities. Free. November to March.

KING (Tompkins County). Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; productive; one of the best. Vig. October to Jan.

LADY APPLE. A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow with a deep red cheek; juicy rich and pleasant. Mod. October to April.

LADY'S SWEET. A large, handsome, red apple; juicy, sweet and good. Mod. November to Feb.

Lawver. Origin, Platt county, Mo. Large, dark bright red, roundish, very showy; tree hardy and very productive; a late keeper. Vig. Dec to May.

LARGE STRIPED PEARMAIN (Striped Winter Pearmain). Large, oblong; greenish yellow, shaded and striped with dull red and numerous dots; sub-acid, sprightly, tender and good; better than Ben Davis, and nearly as showy. Very productive and hardy. Free. December to March.

McAfee's Nonsuch (McAfee's Red). Large, globular; yellow shaded and striped with red; covered with lilac bloom; very handsome; flesh very firm, sub-acid, rather coarse. A popular market apple, but not always successful. Vig. January to April.

MICHAEL HENRY PIPPIN. Full medium, oblong; greenish yellow, very mild, sub-acid; flesh tender, juicy, fine flavor; tree very hardy; a young and regular bearer. Mod. January to April.

Missouri Pippin. Large, oblong, bright red, with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer, and very profitable orchard fruit. Mod. December to April.

MONMOUTH PIPPIN (Red Cheek Pippin). Large, greenish yellow with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good; productive; vig; February to March.

Moore's Sweet. Fruit, medium; round; dull red; slight bloom and light colored dots; flesh, yellowish; rich and sweet; vig. Nov. to March.

MILAN. Fruit, medium; greenish and striped with red; flesh, firm, pleasant; sub acid; free; Nov. to Jan.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN. One of the very best apples as to quality; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; requires manure for the best fruit; fine keeper; mod; November to April.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; the tree should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely; vig; Oct. to Dec.

NICKAJACK. A large, roundish, striped apple of fair quality; very hardy and productive; popular in the South; vig; November to March.

PECK'S PLEASANT. Large, pale yellow; very tender and rich, with a Newtown Pippin flavor; fine bearer; mod; October to February.

PARADISE. WINTER SWEET. Fruit, large; regular formed; color, dull green; flesh, white; fine grained; juicy and sweet; Nov. to April.

POMME GRISE. A rather small and beautiful gray russet apple with a slight blush next the sun; flesh tender and highly flavored; mod; November to March.

Pewaukee. A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg; fruit medium to large, obovate, waved; surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best; vig; December to May.

Rawle's Janet (Never Fail). Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest; mod; January to March.

ROMAN STEM. Fruit, medium; whitish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh, tender, juicy; rich, musky flavor; fine dessert apple; mod. Nov. to April.

Rome Beauty. Large yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; mod; Oct to Jan.

RED CANADA (Old Nonsuch of Mass., Steele's Red Winter). Medium, oblate, red; tender, crisp; rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious; productive; mod; December to April.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; an abundant bearer; vig; Nov and Dec.

RIBSTON PIPPIN. Fruit medium to large, splashed and mixed dull red on yellow with slight russet; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy with acid, aromatic flavor; adapted to Northern localities; vig; Sept to Dec.

RUSSET, ROXBURY OR BOSTON. Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good sub-acid flavor; productive; very popular on account of its long keeping; vig; Dec to May.

Stark. Grown in Ohio, and valued as a long keeper and profitable market fruit; fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. Free. Dec to Feb.

SEEK-NO FURTHER (Westfield). Medium to large; slightly russetted with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good bearer; mod; Oct to Jan.

Smith's Cider. A handsome fruit, large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin yellow, changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with pleasant sub-acid flavor; mod; Nov to Feb.

SMOKEHOUSE. Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and fine flavored; mod; Sept to Oct.

SPITZENBURG, ESOPUS. Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored; bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil; mod; Oct to March.

SWAAR. Large, pale lemon yellow, with dark dots; tender, with a mild, rich, agreeable flavor; one of the best; mod; Oct to April.

Tallman Sweeting. Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; productive; free; Oct to March.

TEWKESBURY WINTER BLUSH. Small; yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and fine flavored; keeps until late spring; vig; Dec to June.

VANDEVERE. Medium; yellow ground; flesh light yellow, rich, sub-acid flavor; early bearer; free; Nov to Jan.

WAGNER. Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young; vig; Nov to Jan.

WESTERN BEAUTY. Fruit roundish, oblate, conical; greenish yellow nearly covered with pale dull red; striped with darker shade; flesh greenish white, not firm, tender, mild sub-acid, good; vig; Oct to Jan.

Willow Twig. Large, roundish, greenish yellow, striped with dull red; flesh firm, rather tough; early bearer and considered valuable in the South and West where it is popular; profitable as a late keeper; mod; Jan. to April.

Winesap. Medium, dark red; sub-acid, excellent; abundant bearer; a favorite market variety in the West; mod; Nov to April.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER. Large yellow with red blush; very tender, juicy, sub-acid; free; Oct to Jan.

YORK IMPERIAL. Medium, oblate; white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples; vig; Nov to Jan.

LIST OF IRON-CLAD OR NEVER-FAIL APPLES.

AUCUBAFOLEA. A new apple of the Russian class; tree very hardy; an early and abundant bearer, with distinctly variegated leaves, very ornamental; fruit good size, roundish; slightly conical; striped with the side nearly covered with red; flesh fine, brisk, sub-acid; free; Oct to Nov.

RED ROMANITE. (Gilpin). Medium, dark red; flesh white, crisp, subacid; valuable for cider; keeps late into spring. Tree good and very productive, valuable and one of the most profitable.

STANARD. Tree productive; large yellow overspread with red; flesh yellow, coarse, juicy, acid. November.

W. W. PEFORMAIN. Fruit above medium; oblong conical pale yellow, with slight blush cheek, and minute brown dots; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy, pleasant mild subacid. A splendid keeper and good grower.

Alexander (Emperor Russian). Large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp tender, with pleasant flavor; very hardy; mod; Oct.

Bethel. Origin Bethel, Vermont; esteemed for the hardness of the tree and good quality of the fruit; fruit good size, roundish, oblong; yellow, ground striped with beautiful red and dotted with fine red and white spots; very best quality and valuable for the North; new; free; Nov to Jan.

BOTTLE GREENING. Resembling Rhode Island Greening but tree a better grower and much hardier; a native of Vermont; vig; Nov to Feb.

CLARK'S ORANGE. New Iron Clad; originated in Pewaukee, Wisconsin where for five successive years it received the first premiums at the State Fair and was declared entitled to the highest award of the Society, on seedlings; fruit medium to large, nearly round like an orange; skin yellow covered partially with vermillion and carmine striped; very smooth and beautiful; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid; good for dessert or cooking; free; Oct to Dec.

FOURTH OF JULY. A very hardy apple; bears early; medium size; yellow with a whit bloom, striped and splashed with red; free; July to Aug.

HASTINGS. Very hardy; good bearer; fruit above medium; skin yellow nearly covered with deep rich crimson; excellent quality, very desirable, free; Oct to Jan.

HURLBUT. Fruit medium size, oblate, angular; skin yellow with red stripes, and splashed with red; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; a great bearer, vig; Sept to Nov.

Mann. New; an upright grower forming a round head; fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid; good to very good; will keep as long as Roxbury Russet; vig; April to May.

McINTOSH RED. Originated in Ontario some twenty years since, but not widely known; tree very hardy, long lived; good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality for home or market use; fruit above medium, roundish, oblate; skin whitish yellow, very nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson, almost purplish in the sun; flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, very promising; free; Sept to January.

NEW BRUNSWICK. New; fruit above medium; skin whitish yellow, covered with dark red crimson; flesh very firm; an excellent culinary and market fruit; originated in New Brunswick; vig; Sept to Oct.

NODHEAD (Jewett's Fine Red). A native of New Hampshire; tree very hardy and much prized in Northern New England; fruit medium, greenish white, striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy, very pleasant; almost white; free; Oct to January.

PEACH (Irish Peach). Medium size, round or a little flattened; yellowish green; streaked with brownish red; flesh white, tender and juicy; tree very hardy; highly prized in extreme North; mod; August.

PLUMB'S CIDER. An early bearer and very productive; fruit medium, roundish, slightly conical; skin greenish yellow, shaded and rather obscurely striped and splashed with dull red; flesh whitish, tender, juicy and mild sub-acid; vig. Aug. to Dec.

Red Bietigheimer. A rare and valuable German variety; fruit large to very large, roundish inclining to conical; stalk short, stout, in a deep cavity, calyx closed in a large, deep basin; skin pale, cream colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor; tree a free grower and abundant bearer; this is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation; vig; Aug.

RUBICON. A new apple said to be very hardy and valuable for the North; fruit roundish, above medium in size; yellow, mostly covered with bright rich red; flesh yellowish and firm, juicy, brisk sub-acid; very good; free; Jan and Feb.

RUSSIAN TRANSPARENT (Grand Sultan Yellow Transparent). Mr. Rivers describes it as follows: "An early Russian Apple of considerable merit; an abundant bearer; fruit brisk, sugary and refreshing; flesh transparent." Tree a moderate, handsome, upright grower. July and Aug.

RED TRANSPARENT RUSSIAN. Said to be a good early apple; new; slow; June to Dec.

STUMP. A well tried apple but recently introduced to the public. Of good size; roundish conical; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly sub-acid; greenish yellow, shaded with red; beautifully fair, and has commanded the very highest prices wherever shown. Free. Sept to Nov.

SWAYZIES POMME GRISE. Originated from the farm of Mr. Swayzie, Niagara District, Canada. Fruit a little below medium, although very even in size. Skin thin, smooth, bright, golden russet; flesh white, fine and tender, of highest quality; an early and abundant bearer; one of the most valuable apples of Canada origin. Free. Feb to May

✓ *Utter's Large Red.* Large and handsome, very uniform in size; a profuse bearer, quantity good. One of the most hardy sorts. Free. Nov and Dec.

✓ *Walbridge.* A new variety, very desirable for extreme cold sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota where all but most hardy varieties have failed. Fruit medium size, handsome, striped with red, quality good; productive. Vig Feb to May.

✓ *Wealthy.* A new variety from Minnesota, healthy, hardy and very productive. Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively sub-acid; very good. Vig. Nov to Jan.

CRAB APPLES.

Are quite profitable for market, coming into bearing very early—frequently in two years from graft-bearing every year and the fruit meeting with ready sale. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use on account of their beautiful appearance, their delicate texture, and their delicious flavor.

There are several points to which we wish to call attention, and on which we base our recommendations of these hardy fruits.

1st. They can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed position, with perfect safety.

2d. They will stand the severity of the changes of the coldest weather.

3d. They will come into bearing very early, often in the second year from planting, and bear every year.

4th. They are very productive, giving large crops of beautiful fruit.

5th. They are unequalled for cider or vinegar.

6th. Some of them are pre-eminently dessert fruits, being of superior quality and strikingly handsome.

7th. They can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on, saving a great amount of trouble.

8th. The size of the fruit varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc.

The following are the most valuable varieties:

✓ *Briar's Sweet.* A novelty in the line of crab apples, being sweet. Vig. Sept.

✓ *GEN'L GRANT.* Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large, round, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid; excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced. Free. Oct.

Golden Beauty. Medium size, yellow with red cheek, very handsome. Mod. Sept.

HESPER ROSE. A good bearer, fruit a little smaller than General Grant. Equally good. Vig. Oct to Dec.

HEWES VIRGINIA CRAB. Rather small, round, dull red and dotted with white, acid somewhat astringent, esteemed for cider. Mod. Sept.

Hyslop. Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple, deep crimson, very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Vig Sept to Dec.

LARGE RED SIBERIAN CRAB. About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters, yellow, lively scarlet cheek, bears young and abundantly. Vig. Aug to Sept.

LADY ELGIN. A new and promising little apple; fruit small, fair and handsome, very tender, delightful fruit to eat out of hand. Free. Sept.

MARENGO. Fruit large, yellow, shaded with bright red, flesh white and juicy, when ripe, mild sub-acid. Vig. Dec to April.

MONTRÉAL BEAUTY. Fruit large, bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red, one of the most beautiful of all crabs in appearance, flesh yellowish, rich, very firm and acid, very good. Vig Sept to Oct.

ORION. A new and very desirable crab, bright red, one of the best. Free Sept.

ORANGE. An annual and abundant bearer, fruit larger than transcendent, flesh firm, crisp, juicy and delicious. Mod. Sept to Nov.

POWER'S LARGE CRAB. Large waxy white, striped red, fine for cooking. Free.

QUAKER BEAUTY. A hardy sort, bears large crops of fine fruit. Vig. Nov to April.

CRAB APPLE—Whitney No. 20.



Brown's Prolific, origin Normal, Ill. Large and fine quality. Hardy. Said to be an acquisition by Augustine, a prominent Nurseryman.

✓ **QUEEN'S CHOICE.** Fruit as large as Transcendant, but a little more elongated, bright yellow, with a beautiful blush cheek, grows in large clusters, flesh fine grained, juicy and good, and early and abundant bearer. Free. Oct.

✓ **SYIAN SWEET.** Tree slender, upright, light colored wood, fruit large; pale yellow, with rich blush, flesh white, tender, very sweet, good and very beautiful. July.

✓ **SOULARD.** The largest of this class of apples, very valuable as a cooking apple, sour and astrin-
gent as an eating apple, but has, when cooked, a fine quince-like flavor, color
green, becoming yellow in the spring, keeps well until July, very productive. Free.
Dec to May.

✓ **Transcendant.** All things considered, this is, perhaps, the most valuable of crab apples grown. Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit from one and a half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. Vig. Aug and Sept.

✓ **VAN WYCK SWEET.** An exceedingly valuable variety. Fruit very large, skin yellowish white, colored light red and covered with bloom, flesh yellowish white, very sweet and tender, core small. Free. Sept to Oct.

✓ **WAXEN.** A new crab of promising character. Free. Aug to Sept.

✓ **YELLOW SIBERIAN CRAB.** Nearly as large as the above, fine amber or golden color. Free. Aug to Sept.

✓ **WHITNEY'S No. 20.** Large, green, splashed with carmine, juicy and rich, an acquisition. Vig. Aug.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early Spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above all other fruits, except the grape.

But the pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative prices of apple and pear being about as one to ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it into perfection.

At the present time the demand is for choice fruit--inferior fruit brings scarcely a remunerative price but the best will always pay well. Pears should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens, and with such effect and system on the part of the grower, there will always come a satisfactory profit.

The pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree and on the French or Angers Quince, a Dwarf, the former being best adapted to large, permanent orchards the latter (requiring garden culture and severe pruning every year) to smaller orchards, fruit yards and gardens.

Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince two or three inches--the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in dwarfs, while standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until matured. Winter pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, and then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The letters "D and S" appended to the descriptions of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards," or both. Those designated as "moderate growers" are usually smaller trees.

SUMMER.

BARTLETT. Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored, bears early and abundantly, very popular. D & S. Vig. July and Aug.

BLOODGOOD. Medium, yellow, touched with russet, rich and delicious, first quality; D & S. Free. July.

BEURRE ASSUMPTION. This is an early French variety, fruit large and tree productive. D & S. Free. June and July.

BEURRE GIFFARD. An excellent variety, medium, greenish yellow, red in the sun, very early, very productive. D & S. Mod. July.

BEURRE ANDYWINE. Above medium, yellowish green, melting, sweet, productive. D & S. Vig. July.

BROCKWORTH PARK OR BONNY D'EZEE. A new, large and beautiful pear, juicy, melting and excellent. D & S. Free. Aug.

CHAMBERS' (Early Harvest of Kentucky). Originated in Maryland and valued as a profitable early variety. Recommended by the Kentucky Horticultural Society as the *best* and most *profitable* market pear of its season. Fruit medium to large, rich, golden yellow, with red cheek next the sun, thickly covered with gray dots. D & S. Mod. July.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russety specks, vinous, melting and rich. D & S. Vig. July.

DEARBORN'S SEEDLING. Nearly medium size, light yellow, sprinkled with small dots, juicy, melting and fine, an abundant bearer. D & S. Free. July.

DOYENNE D'ETE. Scarcely medium size, yellowish, with a fine blush, juicy sugary and rich, very early, fine on quince. D & S. Vig. July.

TINGESSING. Large, greenish yellow, flesh juicy, ~~buttery~~, with a rich perfumed flavor. D & S. Vig. Aug.

MADELINE. Medium, yellowish green, very juicy, melting, sweet, a fair grower and productive. D & S. Vig. Aug.

MANNING'S ELIZABETH. Small to medium, bears in clusters, crimson and gold color, very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor, excellent, very productive. One of the best early pears. Vig. July.

OSBAND'S SUMMER. Medium yellow, with red cheek, half melting, mild and pleasant fine flavor and excellent; productive. D & S. Free. July.

PETITE MARGUERITE. Medium size, skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of first quality. Tree a upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf. One of the finest of the newer pears, and worthy of special attention. Vig. July and Aug.

ROSTIEZER. Medium, yellowish green, with a brown cheek, flesh juicy, sweet, and excellent. D & S. Vig. Aug.

REVENIR DE CONGRESS. Fruit large to very large, resembling in form the Bartlett, skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmine or the side exposed to the sun. Flesh much like the Bartlett, having the musky flavor though in a less degree. D & S. Mod. Aug.

TYSON. Medium size, bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown, ~~buttery~~, very melting, flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. D & S. Vig. Aug.

AUTUMN.

BUFFUM. Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet, buttery, sweet and excellent. D & S. Vig. Aug and Sept.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU. Large, skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots, flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty render this a valuable sort. D & S. Mod. Sept and Oct.

BEURRE HARDY. A pear of good size, cinnamon russet, melting and fine. Tree a good bearer. One of the finest pears. D & S. Vig. Sept.

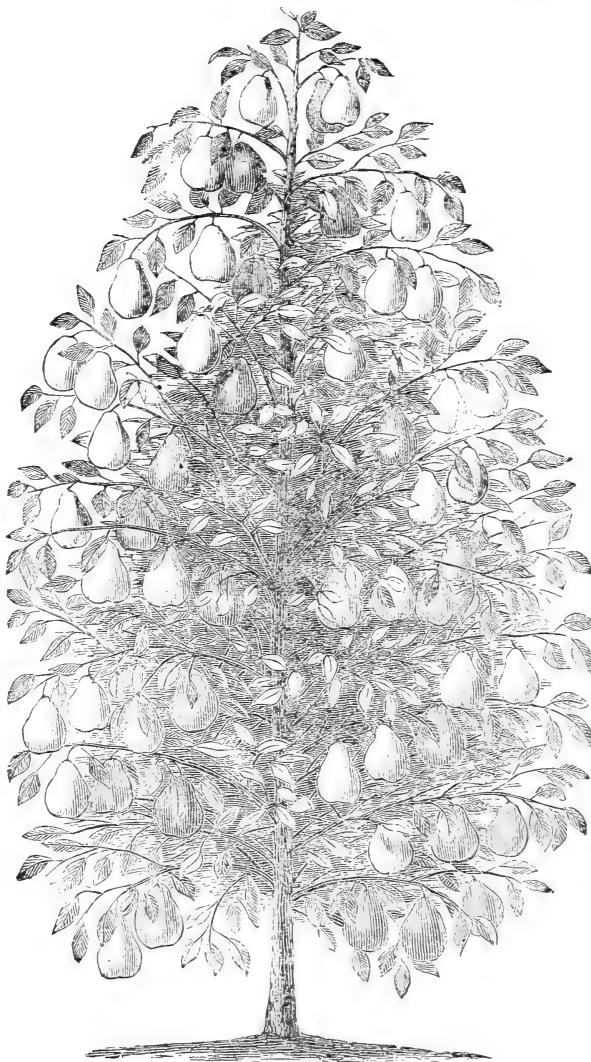
BEURRE BOSC. A large, fine pear, russety yellow, slight brownish red in the sun, flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed, productive. S. Mod. Aug and Sept.

BEURRE DIEL. Large, dull yellow, dotted, sugary, rich and delicious. D & S. Sept to Nov.

BEURRE LUCRATIVE (Fondante'd' Automne). A fine, large pear, yellowish green, slightly russetted, melting and delicious, productive. One of the best Autumn pears. Free.

EASTERN BELLE. Origin, Maine. Fruit medium, yellow, shaded with light red and some russet; juicy, half melting, sweet and rich, with peculiar musky perfume; of excellent quality, very hardy and an abundant bearer. September.

THE BLIGHT-PROOF PEAR.



KEIFER'S HYBRID PEAR TREE.

BEURRE SUPERFIN. Medium, pale green, melting, juicy and good, very productive. D and S. Free. Sept.

BEURRE D'ANJOU. Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson, flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor, very productive, succeeds well on quince, should be in every orchard. D & S. Vig. Sept to Dec.

BELLE DE BEUFORT. Large, of symmetrical form, beautiful color and fine quality. Tree a good bearer. Mod. Sept to Nov.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet, flesh white, buttery, and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine; the large and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite D & S. Vig. Sept to Oct.

INDIAN QUEEN. Origin, Maine. Hardy, vigorous, productive; large size, pale yellow and red; juicy and sweet; good for market. September.

DOYENNE BOUSSOCK. Large, lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor. S. Vig. Sept.

DOYENNE WHITE (Virgalieu). Medium, pale yellow, with a faint blush; fine flavor. D & S. Vig. Sept and Oct.

DOYENNE DU COMICE. Large, yellow, with crimson and fawn cheek, and russet dots; melting, rich, perfumed and luscious; productive. Mod. Sept and Oct.

DR. REEDER. Fruit medium, skin yellow, covered with russet; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, with musky perfume; tree hardy and very productive; very good. S. Mod. Oct.

EDMUND'S. Large, bright yellow, often marked with red in the sun; melting, sweet perfumed; good bearer. D & S. Free. Aug and Sept.

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; hardy everywhere. D & S. Vig. Aug and Sept.

FREDERICK CLAPP. Above medium, lemon yellow, sprightly, acidulous, rich, superior to Beurre Superfin; best. Free. Sept and Oct.

GOODALE. This hardy pear originated at Saco, Maine. Fruit large, flesh white, juicy, melting, of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy and upright in growth, and uniformly productive a valuable acquisition. Free. Sept.

Howell. Large, light, wæen yel'. With a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. D & S. Vig. Aug and Sept.

Kieffer's Hybrid. This new and unique pear was raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large dark-green glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy, and is valuable for the table and market. It never rots at the core and is as nearly blight-proof as it is possible for any pear to be. D & S. Vig. Sept and Oct.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright, red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. D & S. Vig. Aug and Sept.

MARSHALL. Originated at Cambridge, New York, by Wm. Marshall. Fruit medium, roundish, obtuse, skin yellow with russet splashes and dots; white flesh and first-class quality. Mod. Sept.

ONONDAGA (Swan's Orange). A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; productive. D & S. Vig. Sept and Oct.

PRESIDENT. Raised by Dr. Shurtliff, of Massachusetts, where it is very popular. Fruit large, roundish, obovate; somewhat irregular; flesh yellowish white, rather coarse, juicy, slightly vinous. Good. Free. Oct.

RUTTER. Fruit medium to large, and nearly globular; skin rough; greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous; good bearer. Very good. Mod. Sept and Oct.

Sheldon. Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. S. Vig. Sept.

Setzel. Small; skin rich yellowish brown when fully ripe, with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Vig. Aug and Sept.

URBANISTE. Large; pale yellow, finely russeted, melting and delicious. Best on pear. Mod. Sept and Oct.

WINTER.

BRURRE EASTER. Large, yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Best on quince. D. Mod. Nov to Jan.

DANA'S HOVEY. Small size; color yellowish russet; flesh yellowish white, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich, aromatic flavor; too small for a market variety, but as an amateur sort, most desirable. S. Mod. Oct and Nov.

DUCHESS DE BORDEAUX. Large size, with a very thick, tough skin, which renders it a most valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich. S. Free. Nov to February.

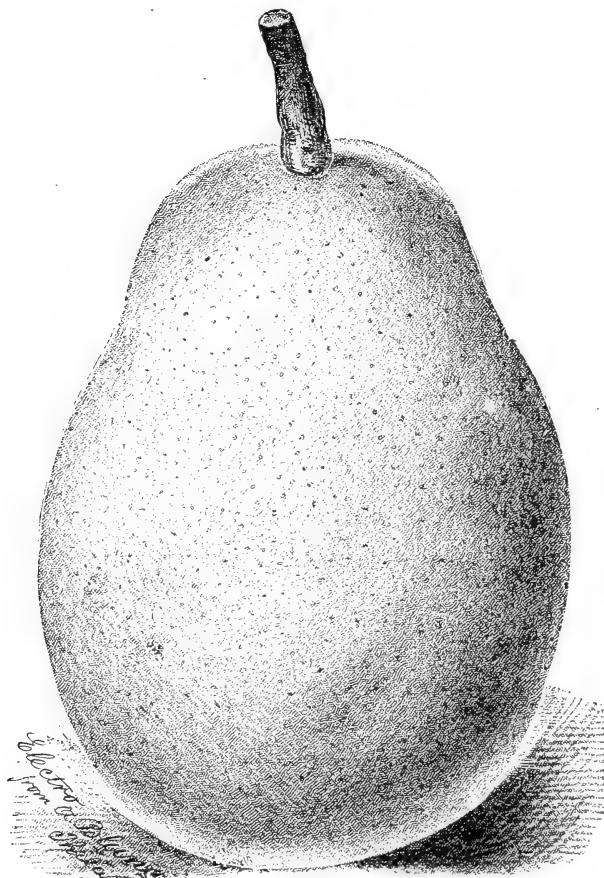
GLOUT MORCEAU. Large, sweet, melting, juicy and buttery; one of the best early winter pears; productive. D. Free. Dec.

JOSEPHINE DE MALINES. Medium, yellow, slightly russet; flesh buttery, juicy and sweet; a fine keeper; productive. D. Free. Nov to Feb.

Lawrence. Rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. S. Free. Nov and Dec.

✓ LAWSON. A vigorous, upright grower with clean, healthy foliage. In an existence of one hundred years it has never been affected with blight or other disease. Very productive and bears young; fruit large, some specimens nine inches around; firm and a good shipper; most beautiful red color on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, though not best in quality; ripening in Central New York middle of July and August.

✓ LONGWORTH's No. 1. Originated at Dubuque, Iowa, has proved to be an Iron-clad; is very thrifty, vigorous and hardy as a Crab Apple, which it much resembles in wood and color of bark, is highly endorsed, and has been tested for 25 years.



THE LECONTE PEAR.

This wonderful fruit is as yet but little known to the general public. In 1853, Maj. LeConte, then of Philadelphia, sent to his niece, Mrs. Harden, of Liberty County, Georgia, a small rootlet. The tree began to bear at five years of age, and its profuse bearing attracted general attention. A successful effort was made to propagate it from cuttings. A tree and a few cuttings were removed to Thomas Co., Georgia, where the propagation and cultivation of the tree has reached such proportions as to make Thomas County the recognized home of the LeConte Pear. The oldest tree bears from 20 to 30 bushels. The fruit is juicy and delicious, is a fine shipper, and ripens in advance of all other pears. On its own roots it *has never been known to blight*. The tree is a very rapid grower. In form it is similar to the Lombardy Poplar and is a marvel of beauty and symmetry. Wm. McLendon, of Thomasville, Georgia, supplies the trade only, and solicits correspondence. He can furnish any number of trees one year old, raised from cuttings, in two classes: 1 to 4 feet and 4 to 6 feet.

Mt. Vernon. Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer. A very good late pear. D & S. Free. Dec.

PRESIDENT DROUARD. A very good looking and large winter pear, with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy. D & S. Free. Feb to April.

Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure). Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. D & S. Vig. Oct to Dec.

WINTER NELIS. Medium size; yellowish green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears; very productive. S. Mod. Dec.

PEACHES.

The Peach Tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil—warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the Peach should have the shoots and branches shortened in every year or two, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

The following have been selected after an examination of more than one hundred different sorts in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for over four months, commencing about June 15.

ARKANSAS TRAVELER. This for the third year has ripened 10 to 14 days earlier than Amsden, of which it is a seedling; fully equal in every other way, but the tests are not extensive enough yet and need further corroboration.

Alexander Early. This Peach is from ten days to two weeks earlier than Hale's Early; of good size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor. Middle to end of June.

Amsden. Ripens three weeks before the Hale's Early. Fruit rather larger than Hale's Early; roundish, a little flattened, with a slight suture. Color red, beautifully shaded and mottled with a very dark red, nearly covering the greenish white ground. Flesh white, with a delicious flavor. Middle to end of June.

BRIGGS' RED MAY. Above medium; very highly colored; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of very good quality; adheres somewhat to the stone; of firm texture, and proves well as a shipping peach; tree very prolific. Middle to end of July.

Barnard's Early. Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow fleshed peaches. First to middle of July.

Bowers' Early. Ripens about with Hale's Early, and is a much better market peach. 10th to 20th July.

CHINESE HONEY PEACH. Free, white, red side, medium size, shape of an almond, of a delicate honeyed sweetness.

CLARISSA. New, very large, yellow flesh, fine flavor and appearance. First Nov.

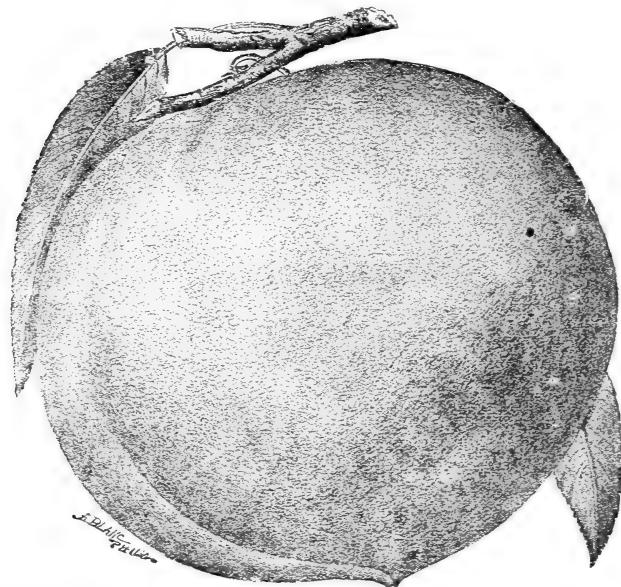
Conkling. New, beautiful golden yellow, marked with crimson; very handsome, flesh pale yellow; very juicy, sweet, vinous and very good. Equal to any yellow flesh peach. First of Aug.

Coolidge's Favorite. Large white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Productive. Middle to end of July.

Crawford's Early. This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy. Last of July.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive. One of the finest late sorts. Last of Aug.

Downing. A seedling produced by H. M. Engle, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, from an attempt to hybridize Hale's Early Peach with an Apricot. Fruit medium; greenish white nearly covered and mottled with red; flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet. Middle to end of June.



THE WYANDOTTE CHIEF PEACH.

EVANS. Cling, originated at Harlem, Mo., by J. C. Evans, President Mo. Valley Horticultural Society.

EARLY BEATRICE. A variety, of fair size, handsome appearance, and very good quality. Color white, beautifully marbled with bright red; has ripened fully two weeks before the Hale's Early, and is remarkably free from rot. Many hundred bushels of this variety have been sold at very high prices in New York and Philadelphia markets, fully establishing its character as a most valuable market fruit there. Beginning of July.

EARLY CANADA. This wonderful early Peach is a native of Jordon, Province of Ontario, Canada, a chance seedling, brought out by the late A. H. High. Ripens one month before Crawford's Early. Good samples measure over seven inches in circumference; unusually hardy for a peach. Middle to end of June.

EARLY LOUISE. Larger than Early Beatrice; a few days later, but of higher quality; good medium size; flesh melting, juicy and excellent; but little if any less valuable than the former. Middle of July.

Early Rivers. Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Ripens close after the Louise, and a week earlier than Hale's.

Early York. Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender. Last of July.

EARLY SILVER. Large, melting and rich, with the vinous flavor of the White Nectarine, its parent. One of the best. Early in Aug.

Foster. Originated in Medford, Mass. Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Earlier than Early Crawford. Very handsome. 25th to last of July.

GOLDEN ACHME. This large delicious peach originated near Olathe, Johnson county, Kansas. It is the most beautiful and showy yellow, free in cultivation. Highly colored, rich, sweet, juicy and of superior flavor. Its remarkable size for the time of ripening—about ten days later than the Amsden—has placed it in the front rank as a market and family peach. Strong grower, hardy, and very productive.

George IV. Large, white, with red cheek; melting, juicy, and delicious. Moderate bearer. First of Aug.

HONEST JOHN. Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of Aug.

Hynes' Surprise. Though this peach was first claimed to be a freestone, as early as Alexander, it has frequently ripened with me at same time with Ey. Rivers, but is a freestone, large, firm, high colored and of better quality than Alexander, which it otherwise resembles. This makes it far more valuable than if it ripened as first claimed. It is the finest peach of all the Hale's Ey. tribe known to me. July 1st.

Henrietta. (Levy). Cling; the most magnificent yellow cling known, largest size, mostly covered with bright crimson, hardy, productive, sure bearer, always commands fancy prices. My stock is from the first and largest orchard of this kind ever planted.

Hale's Early. Fruit medium size, skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy, and high flavored. July 10 to 20.

Heath Cling. Large, oblong; creamy white, slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting, very rich and luscious. Oct.

HILL'L CHILI. Medium size, dull yellow, tree very hardy, a good bearer, highly esteemed as a market fruit in Western Michigan. Last of Aug.

Jennie Worthen. Very large, exceedingly fine, yellow, free, sure bearer, from peach region of Illinois, far excels Early Crawford.

JACQUES' RARERIPE. Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. First of Aug.

Large Early York. Large, white, with a red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best. First of Aug.

LORD PATERSTON. Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting; very juicy and rich. Middle to end of Aug.

LARGE RED RARERIPE. A most excellent peach; fruit large; skin greenish white, dotted, and with a beautiful rich red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone, melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor. August.

MAY'S CHOICE. New; a large and beautiful yellow Peach of the highest quality, ripening immediately after the Early Crawford; in size and form closely resembling that variety, but superior to it in richness of color and high vinous flavor; tree a good bearer; very desirable.

Mammoth Cling. Resembling Heath Cling, but double its size. Originated in Southern Missouri. Oct.

MORRIS WHITE. Medium, straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive. Middle of Aug.

Mountain Rose. Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches, ripening with Troth's Early, and much larger and finer than that variety. Should be in every collection. Last of July.

MITCHELL'S DWARF. Claimed to be the finest of all the dwarf varieties.

Old Mixon Cling. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Sept. 10 to 20.

Old Mixon Free. Large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek; rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of Aug.

October Beauty. Very late ripening, about 10th of October, and said to be the best very late peach; as large as Heath Cling, but much handsomer, and very superior in quality; clingstone.

PICQUET'S LATE. A Georgia variety of large size; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, of the highest flavor; freestone; a valuable acquisition. Sept.

PRESIDENT. Large; skin pale yellowish green, with a red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone, juicy, melting, rich and high flavored. Middle of Aug.

PEEN-TO-OR FLAT PEACH. Cling, of similar quality to the Honey Peach, but a great curiosity in shape, being flattened from stem to a point in the shape of a biscuit. Both of these new peaches are so distinct in appearance and flavor from other varieties, that they serve the purpose of a different class of fruit, so much, or more so, than the Nectarine. They are very successful in the lower half of the Gulf States.

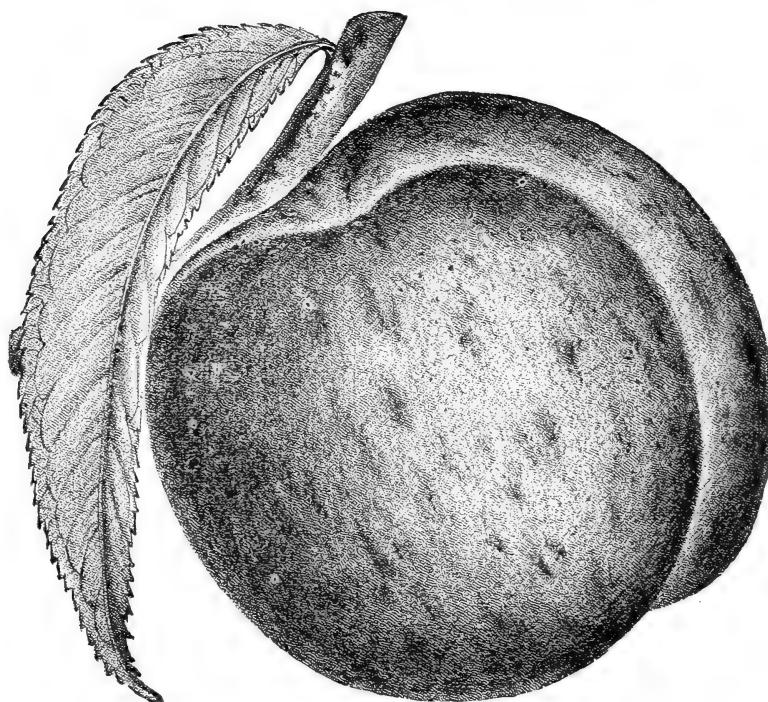
RICHMOND. New; large, globular, skin orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow, pink at the stone, very juicy, fine flavor, resembling the Early Crawford in quality, but less acid and superior; ripens a few days later than the Early Crawford; strong grower and hardy. First of Aug.

RINGGOLD CLING. Much larger than Heath, everyway an improvement on that popular kind.

Royal George. Surpassed by none in beauty and flavor. Freestone. First of Aug.

Salway. Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with a deep marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety, promising highly as a late showy market sort. First of Oct.

Smock Free. Fruit large, oval; skin orange yellow, mottled with red; a good market sort where it will mature Oct.



SCHUMAKER.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. A late yellow-fleshed sort; originated in Ann Arundel County, Md., and is so beautiful and otherwise desirable that the disseminator says he paid \$1,000 for the privilege of introducing it. It is claimed to be of largest size, deep yellow with red cheek, free-stone; flesh firm and in quality unsurpassed either as a desert fruit or canned.

GALLAND JUNE. Said to be the earliest peach known. After having been tested thoroughly by experienced horticulturists, they have pronounced it to be the "earliest of earlies;" one week ahead of the Amsden. The color, creamish white striped with beautiful crimson, covering two-thirds of fruit. Flesh rich, juicy, vinous flavor. A good variety for shipping; ripens from June 1st to 5th.

LADY INGOLD. An *early* yellow-fleshed sort; originated in Guilford County, N. C., and is believed to be of great value.

PALMER'S CHOICE PEACH. A seedling of the type of Amsden, originated at Sedalia, Mo.; ripens at the same time. Its great qualifications being firmness and superior qualities. It is a superior Peach.

PRATT. Especially recommended for its hardiness and its reliability to produce a crop. Fruit large, yellow, nearly covered with rich red; flesh yellow, tender and juicy. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late, and is said to reproduce itself from the pit.

SNOW PEACH. A beautiful fruit, medium size; skin and flesh clear creamy white throughout. Tree hardy and productive; blossoms white, and shoots greenish, very distinct, and one of the most desirable of white peaches for preserving. Beginning to middle of September.

THE ROSEN. Seedling from Ohio. Reproduces itself; is an iron-clad; very late; free-stone quality.

SCHUMAKER. New; claimed to be earlier than Alexander. Originated at Fairview, Pa. Medium to large, bright yellow, splashed with crimson; juicy, melting and rich; parts freely from the stone when fully ripe. Recommended by Thos. Meehan, of Gardner's Monthly. Middle of June.

SENER. New; large, yellow, with deep red cheek; yellow flesh, deep pink around the stone; freestone, rich and very juicy. First of Oct.

Sallie Worrall. Free, white, red cheek, of largest size and finest quality, the most celebrated new peach of North Carolina.

Steadley. Large, round, of a greenish white color, flesh white to the stone, and of a delicious flavor; freestone, very hardy. Last of Sept.

Stump the World. Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. End of Aug.

Susquehanna. One of the handsomest peaches; large, yellow and red, melting, rich and good; origin, Pennsylvania. Last of Sept.

TROTH'S EARLY. A very early and excellent peach, of medium size; whitish, with a fine red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing. Middle of July.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Very ornamental; flowers small; fruit medium, golden yellow, with rich mottled carmine cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sprightly. Cling-stone. Sept.

Wager. Very large, yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side; juicy and of fine flavor. Origin Miller's Corners, Ontario County, N. Y., in which vicinity it has been thoroughly tested for ten years, and bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail. Named after the person on whose farm it originated. First to middle of August.

Wheatland. New; originated by Mr. Rodgers, of Wheatland, N. Y., who has 20 acres, and says this variety is the best of all. Thirty-nine peaches weighed 18 lbs. Was awarded the first prize for size, quality and beauty, at the New York State Fair. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford, and larger than either of them. First to middle of Aug.

Waterloo. Originated in Waterloo, New York. Medium to large, good specimens measuring nine inches in circumference and weighing five ounces. Adheres to the stone like Amsden and Hales; ripens with Amsden and Alexander, about the same size but of better quality; also seems less disposed to decay than the other early sorts.

WILDER. A seedling produced by A. M. Engle, of Lancaster Co., Pa., from an attempt to hybridize Hale's Early Peach with an Apricot. Tree a very vigorous grower; hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; round; flesh very juicy and rich; rather larger than Downing, and a few days later. Last of June.

Wyandotte Chief. A fine early peach, ripens with Alexander, and of extra good size, and of first quality. Demand exceeds the supply.

WALKER'S VERIEGATED. Free, large, white, striped, handsome, sells at sight, very vigorous. A most excellent variety for the canners.

WARD'S LATE FREE. Medium to large; yellowish white, with a red cheek in the sun; flesh nearly white, juicy and good; valuable for late preserving. Tree vigorous. First of Oct.

YELLOW RARERIPE. Large, deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. First of Aug.

PLUMS.

The Plums tree, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit anywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar, by striking a smart blow with the hammer upon the stub of a limb, sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheets and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

Sweet or European Varieties.

BASSET'S AMERICAN. New. By far the most prolific plum we have ever seen and is a regular bearer; tree very healthy and hardy; fruit small, deep crimson, with a heavy white bloom; sweet, rich and refreshing; skin thick, which protects it from the attacks of the curculio. Vig. Sept.

BLEEKER'S GAGE. Above medium, yellow; juicy and rich; productive. Mod. Last of August.

BRADSHAW. Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; productive. Vig. Middle of Aug.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best plate plums. Mod. Sept.

COLUMBIA. Very large; nearly round; flesh rich and fine flavored. Free. Sept.

DAMSON. Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. Mod. Sept.

DENNISTON'S SUPERB. Medium size, round, dotted with purple; handsome, quality good; good bearer. Free. Aug.

DUANE'S PURPLE. Large size, roundish and oblong, color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome; bears well. Free. Beg. of Sept.

FELLENBERG. (Italian Prune). A fine late plum; oval, purple, flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. Free. Sept.

GLASS' SEEDLING. Raised in Guelph, Ont. Tree, hardy, very productive; fruit very showy, valuable for market and culinary purposes; large, dark purple, almost black, with a thin, blue bloom. Flesh a little coarse, moderately sweet and juicy. Vig. September.

GREEN GAGE. Small; considered the standard of excellence. Slow. Middle of Aug.

General Hand. Very large, oval; golden yellow, juicy, sweet and good. Vig. Aug.

GEUII. Fruit very large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. This new variety is regarded as very valuable for market by growers along the Hudson river. Vig. Aug.

German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. Vig. Sept.

HULING'S SUPERB. Very large and handsome; yellowish green; juicy, rich and good. Free. Middle of Aug.

HUDSON GAGE. Medium size; yellow, with streaks of green; very juicy, melting, rich and fine; productive. Free. First of Aug.

Imperial Gage. (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage). Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very productive. Vig. Middle of Aug.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN. Medium size, dull yellow; early; juicy, sweet and excellent; great bearer. Free. First of Aug.

JEFFERSON. Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious. One of the best. Mod. Last of Aug.

LARGE GOLDEN PROLIFIC. New; a seedling, originated in Ontario, Canada; resembling in color and form Yellow Egg, of which it is supposed to be a seedling, but of much better quality and more productive. The original tree bears free crops every year. We consider this a valuable acquisition to the list of plums. Sufficiently hardy for cultivation in Canada. Vig. Last of Aug.

LOMBARD. (Bleeker's Scarlet). Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Vig. Last of Aug.

LAWRENCE'S FAVORITE. Large, yellowish green, remarkably juicy and melting. One of the best; productive. Mod. Middle of Aug.

MCLAUGHLIN. Large, yellow, firm, juicy; productive. Nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. Vig. Last of Aug.

MONROE. Medium, excellent; vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Vig. Sept.

MOYER. New; seedling, originated in Jordon, Ont., where it has been grown and planted largely by the owner who has never failed of getting from a fair to a heavy crop each year. Seems to escape the attack of the curculio and black wart, although some of the trees are quite old. Fruit medium size, blue, and one of the very best for cooking purposes. Free. Sept.

NIAGARA. New; origin uncertain; very large, reddish purple, entirely covered with grey bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow. Resembles Bradshaw, although a stronger grower, more hardy and far better bearer. Vig. Middle of Aug.

PEACH. Very large and handsome, dull red; good; very productive. Free. Last of August.

POND SEEDLING. A magnificent English Plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. Vig. Sept.

PURPLE EGG. (Hudson River Purple Egg). Highly esteemed by growers along the Hudson river; described as one of the richest and finest flavored plums we have; stone free; good size, resembles the German Prune—a little larger, with a nice bloom; good bearer and brings good price in market; tree bears young. Vig Sept & Oct.

PRINCE'S YELLOW GAGE. Above medium size; deep yellow; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sweet; productive. Free. Aug.

QUACKENBOSS. Large, oblong, oval, deep purple, a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent. Adheres slightly to the stone; productive. Valuable for market. Vig. Oct.

RED EGG. (Red Magnum Bonum). Large red; firm flesh; sub-acid. Vig. First of September.

REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY. Large, nearly round; pale yellow marked with red; juicy melting and excellent; good bearer. Free. Last of Sept.

RIVERS' BLUE PROLIFIC. Of English origin; described as below. Medium size, oval, slightly narrowed at stock; skin dark purple, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh dull greenish yellow, juicy, with agreeable flavor; a good culinary plum; tree very hardy and a great bearer. Free. Sept.

SCHUYLER GAGE. Medium size; yellow, dotted and marked with red in the sun; juicy, rich and sweet; productive. Vig. Last of Sept.

SHIPPERS' PRIDE. This plum originated in Northwestern New York, near the shore of Lake Ontario, and, from the best evidence we can procure, has never been known to freeze back a particle in the severest winter. *Description.*—Size large; color dark purple; flesh firm and excellent quality. Vig. First of Sept.

SMITH'S ORLEANS. Large size, reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor; productive. Free. Sept.

Shropshire Damson. A Plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio, as the Common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the Common Damson, and is enormously productive. Free. Last of Sept.

VICTORIA. (Sharp's Emperor.) One of the most magnificent plums in cultivation, of the largest size fair quality; purplish red color; most abundant bearer. Free. Sept.

WASHINGTON. Very large; when ripe, clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent; very popular; productive. Free. Last of Aug.

YELLOW EGG, OR YELLOW MAGNUM BONUM. Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive. Vig. Last of Aug.

YOSEMITE. New; Highly recommended; said to yield a crop annually. Vig. Sept.

NATIVE AMERICAN PLUMS.

This species of Plum is attracting very great attention throughout the West, and, in fact, all over the United States.

This list, some of which are of recent introduction, embraces a most valuable collection, ripening continuously from May to October, for Western planters.

BLACKBURN, OR BLACKMAN PLUM. Originated by Dr. Blackman, near Nashville, Tenn.

An accidental seedling from tree of Wildgoose, which stood in close proximity to some peach trees, and the foliage and habits of the tree so much resemble the peach that it leads to the belief of a possible Hybridization with the peach. The fruit is equal to the Wildgoose in size, as brilliant in color, ripens a little later, and of better quality, having more of the firmness found in foreign sorts. It is a beautiful tree, free from thorns, and as strong grower as the peach.

CADDO CHIEF PLUM. A plum of the Chickasaw type; fruit large, good form, bright dark red color, and ripens with Early Richmond Cherry. Is especially profitable for market, and almost free from attacks of curculio as it blossoms so early.

CLINTON. Dark red, round, large as Wildgoose, thick skin, but cooks tender and fine, entirely curculio proof, as much so as Bassett's American. Has fruited here twice and established its value. It is of the same strain of Miner (*Prunus Americana*) and like it showing a tinge of the Chickasaw blood, at least the leaves are more glossy and endure better heat than the Weaver, which is a pure American variety.

DE CARADEUC. Medium, round; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh melting, sweet and vinous; prolific. Thought to be a hybrid between the Chickasaw and a European variety. Represented to be one of the best.

COPPER. Of medium size, oval; dark copper; rather acid; good for ordinary purposes; being nearly exempt from the attacks of the curculio, it is a very pretty certain bearer. Considerably grown in some localities on the Hudson river, where it is esteemed for its productiveness, and found valuable as a market variety. Last of September.



Forest Rose. A fine new variety, where tested, and is highly recommended for trial. Quality first-class.

Forest Garden. Another new seedling of great promise, and well worth cultivation for market. Excellent for preserves.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. Round, large as wildgoose, rich Golden yellow, just the right color in a plum for canning or preserving, very firm, small seed, nearly free, excellent in quality, immensely productive, very late, after the Heath Cling Peach, free from curculio, distinct and beautiful grower, large, light, glossy green leaves, young wood yellow when mature. It appears to possess blood of both Chickasaw and Americana species, but most of the former, as the leaves are very glossy, and tree耐旱 so well. It is regarded as the greatest acquisition among plums since the introduction of the Wildgoose. This plum is astonishing all who see its ropes of rich golden fruit, vieing with the apricot in quality. Scarcely ever fails to make a crop.

MINER (Townsend). An improved variety of the Chickasaw; originated in Lancaster, Pa. Medium size, oblong, pointed at apex; skin dark, purplish red, slightly mottled, with fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, vinous, adheres to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking, and esteemed for market in the West; productive.

MOORE'S ARCTIC. Origin Aristook Co., Me.; purplish black skin; flesh greenish yellow, clinging some to stone; perfectly hardy. Vig. First of September.

WEAVER. Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of the United States.

ROBINSON. A seedling from North Carolina. Introduced and tested in Indiana and found to be excellent. Fruit slightly oblong, nearly round, with an indistinct suture; color, a pretty marbled red on a yellowish ground; flesh, when fairly ripe, very fine—almost sweet; juicy; when cooked it is one of the best (having almost no trace of that bitter astringency of some of the Chickasaw varieties), and very rich. (This is from experience). A fine canning plum; seed very small.

WILD ROSE. Similar to Forest Rose, but larger, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Bears annually and very productive.

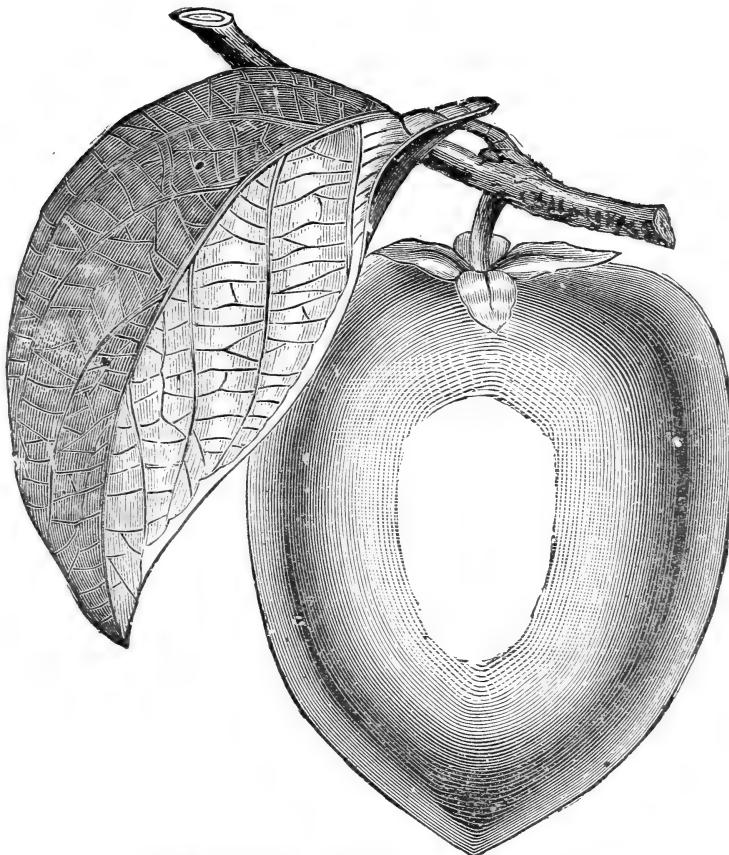
WILD GOOSE. A native of Chickasaw type, size large, rather dark red, juicy, sweet and of good flavor. It is not liable to attacks of the curculio, and is therefore, the most desirable of the fine plums. We regard it the best.

WOLF. Fine native freestone variety. Tested for 27 years by D. B. Wolf, of Iowa. Nearly as large as Lombard and of equal quality. Fruit firm, but the peculiar pubescent branches and leaves show admixture of the European plums. Perfectly hardy.

MARIANNA. An accidental seedling of Wild Goose, rapid grower, fruit round, large as Wild Goose, excellent, deep bright red, stone small, hangs on tree well, two to three weeks earlier than Wild Goose, as free from curculio as any variety known, very prolific. Price, \$1.00 each.

"FRUIT OF THE GODS,"

DIO SPYROS KAKI.



JAPAN PERSIMMON. OR DATE PLUM.

This delicious and valuable fruit is being grown in various parts of the country, and its successful culture established, especially in the south and south-west. It will undoubtedly succeed as tub plants, or for conservatories, and we hope that further experiments, by working on our native stock, will fit it for out-door cultivation here.

VARIETIES :

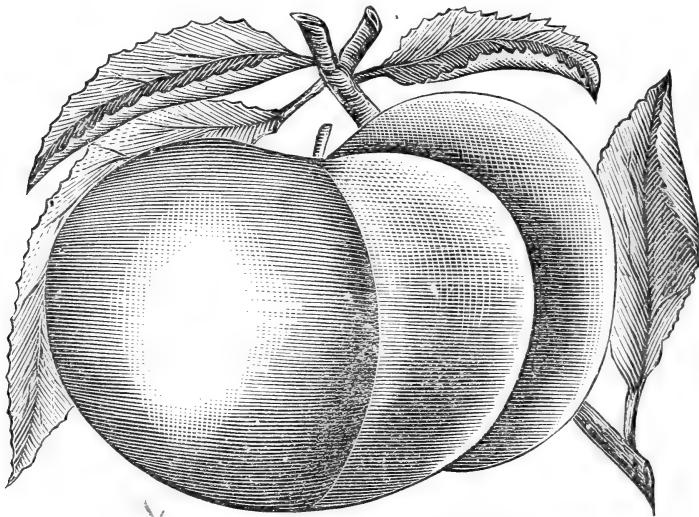
IMPERIAL, or Yamato ; NIHON DAMIO, (Yedo's best fruit) ; MIKADO ; TAIKOON ; HAKUME KAKI, the fruit of which is eaten fresh from the tree ; MINE KAKI, ripened by packing a short time in straw or bran ; HATSIGA KAKI, the best variety for drying.

NEW SPECIALTIES.

✓ KELSEY'S JAPAN PLUM. Another novelty from Japan is Kelsey's Japan Plum, which has proven hardy with us. It is a good grower and free from disease in every form ; fruit of good size and finest texture ; considered the finest plum grown.

✓ *Petite Prune de Agen.* Another valuable acquisition. A number one prune ; it surpasses all other prunes in that it is a much better and freer grower, of larger size and finer quality, and a regular and annual bearer. It should be pruned the first three years of its life only. Suitable for home, market or shipping purposes. Hardy and adapted to nearly any location.

✓ SILVER PRUNE. A California prune of high repute, valuable either as a market fruit or for home uses. It is appropriately termed the "Queen Prune of the Pacific Coast." Tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, and an over-abundant bearer ; fruit light lemon silver color, very handsome, attractive and useful for domestic purposes. No orchard complete without this prune.



PRUNUS SIMONI.

This novel and remarkable addition to our fruits we regard with greater favor than anything introduced for years. It appears, from the highest authority, to combine the essential qualities requisite to any fruit for general planting throughout the United States, except, possibly, north of the 41st or 42d parallel of latitude. Prof. Budd, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, in a letter to us in the summer of 1883, says of the *Prunus Simoni*: *Crowd this as fast as you can. It will be the king of fruit—better than any Apricot. In France it is placed at the head of the Plums—hardy even here.*" (42d parallel). In the *Prairie Farmer*, of June 7th, Prof. Budd further states: "Beyond all reasonable doubt it will prove a valuable ornamental and fruit tree on the prairies, wherever it will endure our winters. Though the young trees have stood the past test winters, on the College grounds, far better than our apple trees of the grade of hardiness of Ben. Davis, yet we have reason to believe that the *P. Simoni* should not be planted—except in very favorable localities—north of the 41st parallel.

"In all respects it is a botanical curiosity. In color of bark, and in all points, except the net-veining and color of the leaves, it resembles the peach. In fruit, it comes nearer to a flattish, smooth, brick-red tomato, than to any of our stone fruits, yet, in smell and flavor, it approaches very near the Nectarine.

"Its history and character are well given by Simon Louis, of Metz, France (now Germany), in his "Guide Pratique," who says: 'It is one of the most interesting, and undeniably one of the most remarkable introductions made for a long time from the Celestial Empire. It is due to Mr. Eugene Simon, who sent it to the Paris Museum of Natural History when he was French Consul at Peikin. It forms a small tree with quite large, long oval, elliptic leaves of dark, shining green. In general appearance it is between our European prunes and the double flowering prunes of China. Its flowers are small, white and open in early spring. Its very pretty, with very short stem, of the size of the *Orleans plum*, with brick-red or dark cinnabar color. They are much thicker than long, and have a deep cavity at each extremity. The flesh shows a fine apricot-yellow, is firm and has a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in plums we cultivate. This distinct species adds a new type to our fruit collections—a type without a representative among our fruit trees.'

"As with most of the oriental fruits, it reaches its highest perfection in a hot dry summer air. Hence, we may expect the fruit to be larger and richer with us than at Rochester, New York, and even better than in the valley of the Moselle, in France, where it is now popular. In the prairie States, south of the 41st parallel, it is eminently worthy of trial."

We are indebted to Phoenix & Emerson, Nurserymen, of Bloomington, Ill., for the enclosed cut and description. They are headquarters for its dissemination.

DWARF PLUMS. (Dwarf Cherry.) (Prunus Pumila.)

Utah Dwarf Cherry. (Black). This is an improved variety of the Dwarf, or Mountain Cherry of Utah. The fruit is about one-half inch in diameter, nearly round; color dark purple, with a delicate bloom; juicy, pleasant and sweet; slightly astringent if the skin is pressed too closely. The bush is very dwarfish, but vigorous and very prolific. This fruit has the merit of being something entirely distinct from anything cultivated in way of fruits heretofore. The fruit is exceedingly beautiful; the tree is hardy enough to withstand the severest Winters, and begins to bear the first year after planting. Of no great practical value, but pretty and interesting as an ornamental shrub for the garden.

CHERRIES.

The cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or driest situations. Many varieties of rapid growth with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious fruit, are well adapted for planting along the streets, or in yards as shade trees.

By a proper selection of varieties, they may be profitably grown for market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree. The fruit brings in market, one year with another, \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Black Eagle. Large black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; productive. Free. Middle of June.

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. Vig. First of June.

COE'S TRANSPARENT. Medium size, pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich handsome; one of the best; productive. Vig. Middle of June.

CLEVELAND (Dr. Kirtland). Large size, yellowish, covered with bright red; quality excellent; productive. Vig. Middle of June.

Downer's Late Red. Large, light red; tender, juicy and delicious; productive. Vig. Middle of June.

Early Purple Guigne (Early Purple). The earliest fine variety; medium size, heart-shaped, tender; juicy and sweet; very hardy and productive. Free. May and June.

ELTON. Large and fine flavor, pale yellow, light red next the sun. Vig. Middle of June.

ELKHORN (Tradescant's Black Heart). A fine, large black cherry, of good quality; productive. Vig. First of July.

Gov. Wood. Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries; very large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy, and a great bearer. Vig. First of June.

GREAT BIGARREAU. Large size, very dark red, half tender, sweet and excellent; very productive. Free. June.

KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK. Large black, tender, juicy, rich and excellent; productive. Free. First of June.

LUELLING. A new variety from Portland, Oregon; said to be the largest cherry known; of very dark color and finest quality; flesh solid and firm, and adapted to long transportation. Free. Middle of June.

MAMMOTH (Dr. Kirtland). Very large, clear yellow, with some red in the sun; sweet and delicious. Vig. Middle of June.

MANNING'S MOTTLED. Medium, pale amber, very beautifully mottled; tender and juicy; an estimable variety, producing abundant crops. Free. Middle of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; very productive; one of the best. Vig. Middle of June.

OHIO BEAUTY. (Dr. Kirtland.) Large, mottled with dark and pale red; tender, juicy and fine. Middle of June.

ROCKPORT BIGARREAU. Large, pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and hardy cherry; good bearer. Vig. Middle of June.

SPARKWK'S HONEY. Medium, red; a very sweet and melting variety; ripens late and will hang for some time on the tree; productive. Vig. June.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy, and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; productive. Free. June.

BELLE d'ORLEANS. Medium; pale yellow; flavor sweet, tender, and delicious; in fact one of the very best Heart Cherries, and should be extensively planted. First of June.

BURR'S SEEDLING. Large; yellow, shaded with red; sweet and rich; a vigorous grower; bears well. Last of June.

DELICATE. (*Kirtland's.*) Medium; pale amber, with a blush; juicy, sweet, and delicious; fine grower and productive. Last of June.

KIRTLAND'S MARY. Large; yellow, mottled with red; juicy, sweet, rich and tender and has the reputation of a first-class cherry. Last of June.

NAPOLEON. Large; white, with red cheek; a very firm, juicy and sweet Bigarreau cherry of the greatest excellence, and one of the most profitable for market; tree very vigorous, and unusually productive. First of July.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. This noble cherry was introduced into England from Belgium, by Mr. Rivers, and is by far the largest of all the Black Bigarreau cherries..

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These are for the most part, round shaped; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very mild, pleasant flavor. The trees are naturally of a smaller growth than the preceding class, and well adapted for Dwarfs or pyramids. The Morellos are more slender and spreading in habits than the Dukes, which are of stocky, upright growth. Both are more hardy than the Hearts and Bigarreaus, and in large demand where the latter cannot be grown with advantage.

BELLE DE CHOISY. Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Vig. Middle of June.

BELLE MAGNIFIQUE. Fruit large, roundish; skin bright red, flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy and very productive. Free. July.

CARNATION. Fruit large, light red, slightly marbled, a little acid, agreeable good grower and great bearer; should be in every collection. Free. Middle and last of July.

Dyehouse. This variety partakes both of the Morello and Duke, wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive. Free. First of June.

EMPEROR EUGENIE. Fruit large, dark red, very rich, tender and sub-acid. A superior variety. Mod. June.

~~English~~ Morello. Medium to large; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Mod. July.

Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginian May). Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. Free. May and June.

Late Duke. Large, light red; late and fine. July.

Late Kentish. Fruit medium, round, deep red when ripe; very juicy, highly acid; one of the best for culinary purposes. Free. End of June.

Large Montmorency. A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. Free. Middle of June.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best. Free. First of July.

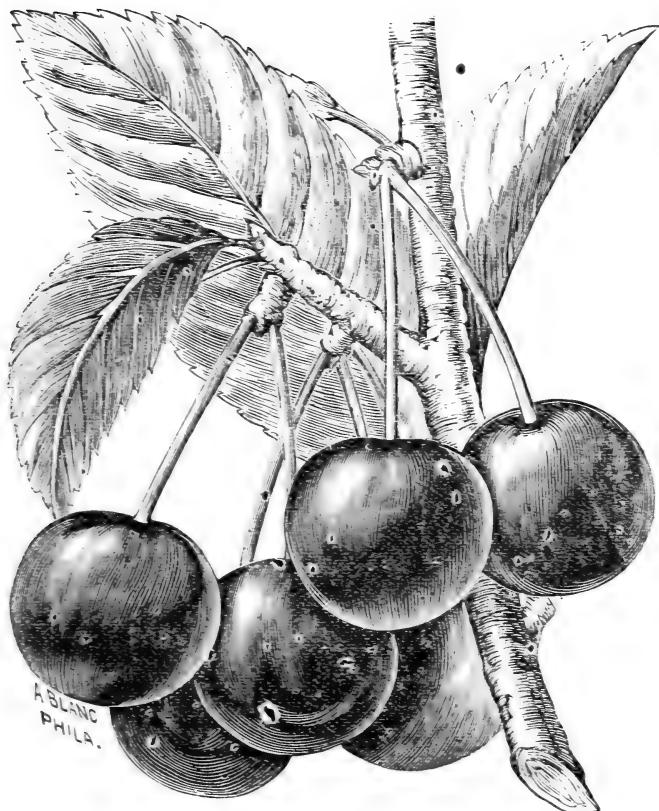
Leib. A new Morello, one week later than Early Richmond, and claimed to be very superior. Free. First of June.

May Duke. Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; productive. Free. First of June.

PLUMSTONE MORELLO. Large; deep red; juicy and agreeable; hardy and vigorous; esteemed highly by some, although a poor bearer with us. Last of July.

ROYAL DUKE. One of the largest of the Duke cherries, ripening after May Duke. Last of June.

WINDSOR. New. Originated in Canada. Claimed to be very hardy; very productive and of good quality.



THE EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY.

Ostheim.

A German Cherry of great excellence. Trees that have been bearing several years prove perfectly hardy and very productive. Its flavor is like the English Morello, but larger and later, and will remain on tree in good condition for some weeks after fully ripe. Vig. June and July.

Olivet. A new variety of French origin. Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort; flesh red, tender, rich and vinous; very sweet, sub-acid flavor. Fru. First to Middle of June.

REINE HORTENSE. Very fine; large, bright red; juicy and delicious, and productive. Vig. Last of June.

SAPPLINGTON. Originated at St. Louis, Mo., where it is grown extensively for market, and is acknowledged to be of first quality. Earlier than the Richmond; a great bearer, and a vigorous grower.

NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums. Ripens in August.

BOSTON. Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and a peculiar, pleasant flavor; free-stone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. Vig. Aug.

EARLY VIOLET. Medium sized, yellowish green, nearly covered with dark purplish red; juicy, rich and high flavored. Free. Aug.

EARLY NEWINGTON. Large, pale green, nearly covered with blotches of red; juicy, rich and sweet; probably the best clingstone Nectarine. Vig. First of Aug.

ELRUCE. Medium size; pale green, with a dark red cheek; flesh pale green, very juicy and rich. Free. First of Aug.

HUNT'S TAWNEY. Medium; pale orange; juicy, rich and excellent; very early and productive; the best of its season, worthy of general cultivation on account of its hardiness; free-stone. Vig. First of Aug.

ROMAN. Large size, greenish yellow, with a dark, dull, red cheek; flesh yellowish, fine and rich; productive. Vig. Sept.

APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops; ripens in July and August.

Breda. Small, dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. Free. First of July.

Early Golden (Dubois). Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy as the Russian Apricot, and productive. Vig. First of July.

Moorpark. One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. Vig. July.

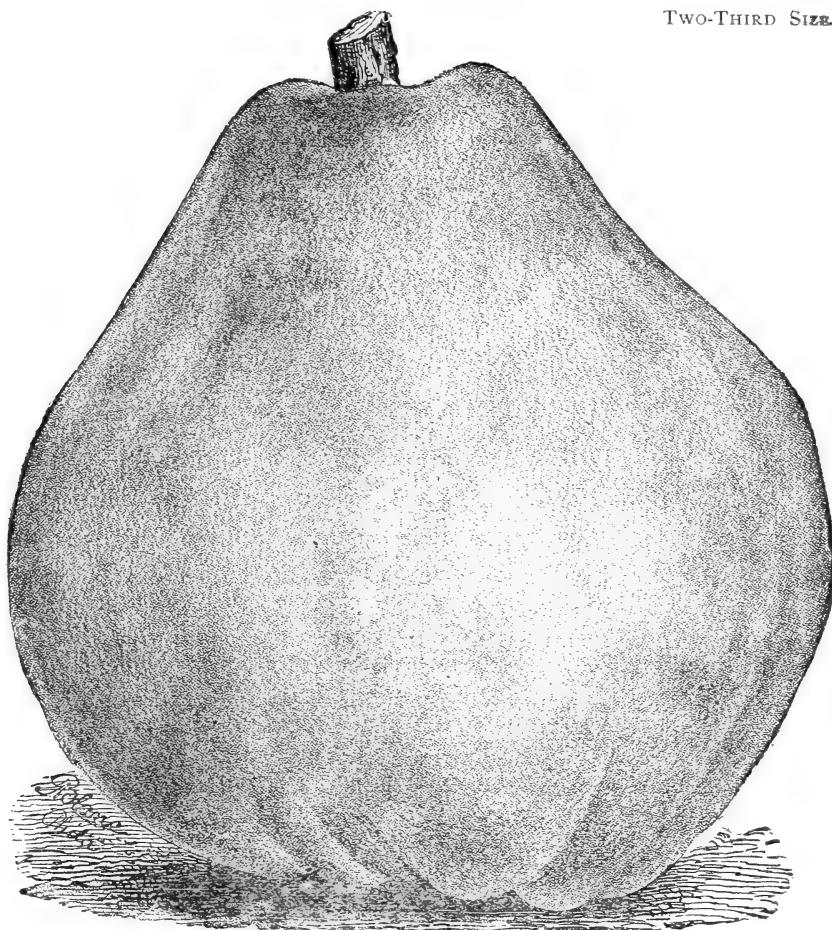
PEACH. Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored; similar to Moorpark. Vig. July.

ROMAN. A remarkably hardy and prolific apricot, producing good crops where none others succeed; flesh rather dry. Vig. July.

ROYAL. Large, yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections. Vig. July.

Russian Apricot. A new variety of recent introduction. Valuable on account of extreme hardiness of trees and fine quality of fruit.

TWO-THIRD SIZE.



Missouri Mammoth Quince.

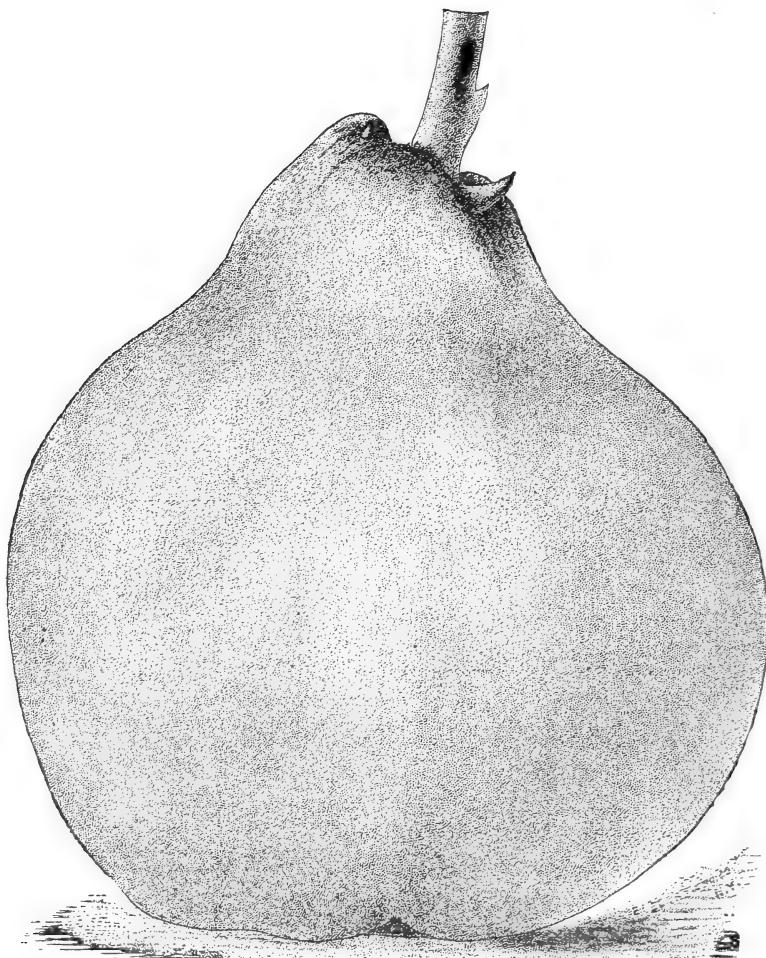
QUINCES.

The Quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

APPLE OR ORANGE. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive. Free. Oct.

PRINCE ALBERT. Seedling of Orange. Originated Monroe County, N. Y. Good size and quality. Prolific. New.

THE GREAT NEW QUINCE.

[SIZE REDUCED ONE THIRD.]

“MEECH’S PROLIFIC.”

This fine new Quince is being introduced by Hance & Borden, of Red Bank, N. J., originated in Connecticut and brought to Vineland, N. J., by an early settler, and has proved to be superior to all varieties in that section. Trees are very vigorous-growing—4 to 7 feet in a season, and two years planted have borne $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of the finest Quinces—of most excellent quality—80 fair-sized ones *making a bushel*, each weighing from 12 to 15 ozs. It is pear-shaped; bear the 2d or 3d year, and requires thinning to prevent injury by *overbearing*. Its cooking qualities are unsurpassed, being as tender as a luscious Peach.

Special circular mailed upon application.

✓ **ANGERS.** Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well; an abundant bearer. Vig. Oct.

✓ **CHAMPION.** A new variety originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a longer keeper. Vig. Oct and Nov.

✓ **Mo. MAMMOTH.** The largest and best Quince in the world, and propagated only at Kansas City, Mo. Vig. Oct and Nov.

✓ **REA'S MAMMOTH.** A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good, and productive. Free. Oct.

GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists, that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the grape ranks number one. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months of the year.

The soil for the grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best grape vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis, stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches.

When, however, it is not convenient to make a wire or other trellis, very good results are had with the old vineyard system of training to stakes. The vines are planted six feet apart, in a place exposed to the sun and protected from cold winds, if convenient, and are rained to an upright stake. This method is as simple as the cultivation of Indian corn. Often a large and uncomely rock may be converted to usefulness and beauty by planting a grape vine on its sunny side, and making use of the rock as a trellis.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method. Commencing with a good strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three of four buds to remain. The following Spring, allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the Fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next Spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered, and the vine has shed its foliage, the cane should then be cut back to two buds. The following Spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. After the vine has undergone the Fall pruning it may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs, to protect it through the Winter. Grape vines should be top-dressed in the Spring.

Grapes may be kept through the Winter, and even all the year, in small boxes holding three to five pounds, if placed in a cool, dry room, of even temperature; or they may be spread out to dry for two days, and then laid in market baskets, and suspended in a cool, dry cellar.

✓ **AMBER QUEEN.** Is very early, hardy, and a strong grower; leaf strong and thick, somewhat downy on underside; fruit always eatable in August—amber color, but growing darker and richer to the 15th of September, when by its heavy bloom, it becomes a purple grape. Tender to the center and small seeds. Bunch large and shouldered like the Hamburg; berry large, frequently oblong, holds persistently to

the bunch and cannot be pulled off without breaking the skin, and with proper care will keep all Winter. It is a scientific hybrid, between the Marion, a wild frost grape, and the Black Hamburg. Amber. Aug and Sept.

AUGUST GIANT. A cross between Black Hamburg and Marion, a native frost grape. Bunches very large, with rather long and very strong stem, when shouldered, the shoulders are always short and very double; berries very large, somewhat oblong, often measuring 1½ inches in diameter. Placed in a basket beside Black Hamburg, the August Giant can hardly be distinguished from it. Fruit, when well grown, has a decided Hamburg flavor; quite tender to the center, very rich and fine. Leaf strong and thick, and vine an enormous grower and bearer. Fruit always ripe in August. Black. Aug.

EMPIRE STATE. One of Ricketts' Hybrids, which brought him \$4,000, spot cash. It is a daisy, and sold only on special contract, and said to be the best grape extant.

BACCHUS. New; another of Ricketts' Grapes, who describes it as both a table and wine grape; very hardy in wood, leaf and fruit, and pronounced by all committees and amateurs who have tested it as having all the peculiar qualities necessary in a perfect wine grape; very productive, bunch compact, about six inches long, berry medium in size; pulp half tender, juicy and sprightly. In 1880 the parent vine bore 1,500 bunches successfully. The must by Ochel's scale has registered 95 to 110 for a number of years. The must in 1881, which was not a good year, in two vineyards, 107, 108 respectively. Black.

BLOOD'S BLACK. Very productive, early and hardy.

Brighton. A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best of satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than the Delaware. Purple.

BURNET. This new and very promising grape, sent out by the Ontario, Canada, Fruit Growers' Association, ripening and having equally as good productive qualities as the Concord, but in flavor, far superior; vine very vigorous and hardy. Black.

BURR'S EARLY. Same as Early Victor but two weeks earlier, and if anything a larger, better grape. Black.

Cynthiania. Very similar to Norton's Virginia; the most valuable red wine grape we have, making a wine not quite so dark and astringent, but of a finer and more delicate flavor; always reliable, one of the surest grapes we have; keeps remarkably well; and is very sprightly and spicy; a good grape for winter use. Red.

CATAWBA. Bunches large and loose, berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; ripens with Isabella; is liable to mildew and rot. Late. Red.

CHAMPION. (Talman). This variety is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than the Hartford, and nearly or quite equal to the latter in flavor. Black.

Concord. A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black with bloom. Early. Black.

DEMPSEY'S NO. 25. A new seedling originated with Mr. Dempsey, President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Canada, and very highly recommended by him; vine vigorous grower. Black.

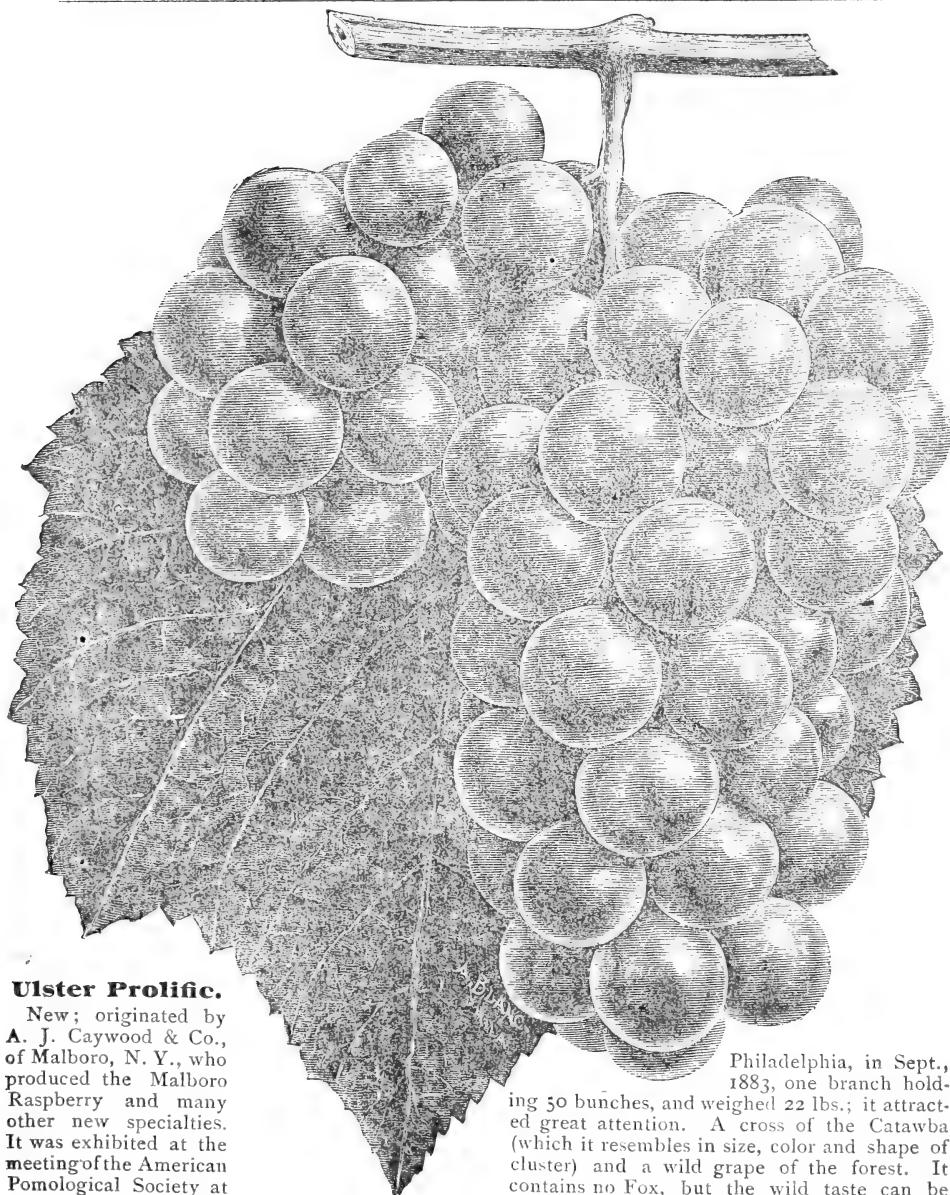
Delaware. Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive. Red.

DIANA. Bunches a little above medium size, compact; berries large, light red, very juicy and sweet, with distinct, spicy, refreshing flavor; vine a vigorous grower, and bears well; ripens a little before the Isabella. Red. Late.

Duchess. The new seedling grape Duchess originated with A. J. Caywood, in Ulster County, N. Y. Bunch medium to large (often 8 inches long), shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp, rich and delicious. Ripens with the Delaware. White.

Early Victor. Originated at Leavenworth, Kansas, by John Burr; small, compact bunch; berry round, black, covered with blue bloom; does not mildew or burst its fruit; perfectly hardy; ripens Aug. 1st. Quality is not surpassed for table or wine.

Elvira. Originated with Mr. Jacob Rommel, Morrison, Mo., and seems to succeed wherever grown; one of the best and most reliable table and wine grapes, and so hardy that it will endure the coldest winters without flinching; bunch medium; very compact; berry medium; greenish white, sometimes with faint amber tinge in the sun; transparent; thin skin, without pulp, very sweet and juicy; makes a very fine white wine, resembling Riessling. Very productive.

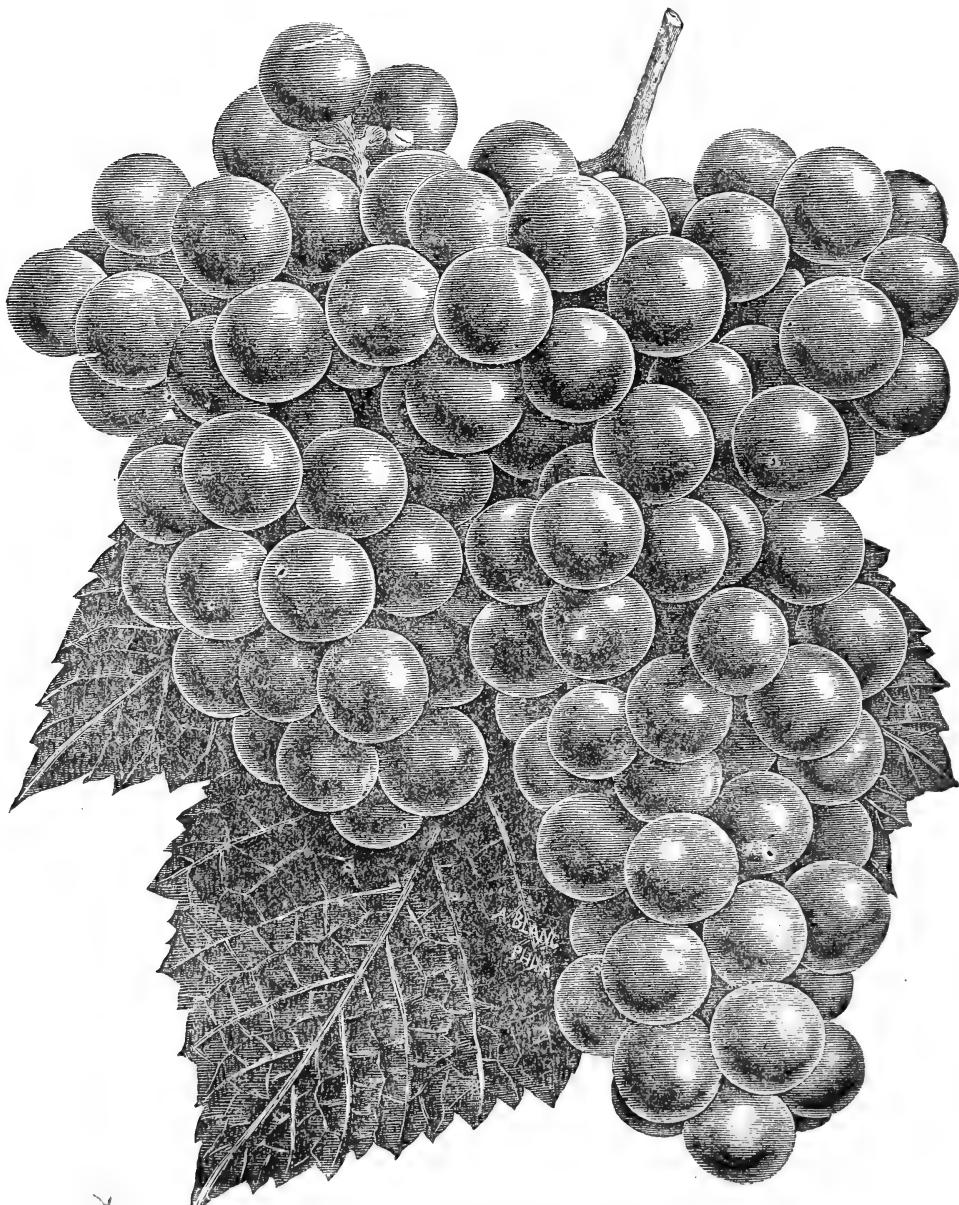


Ulster Prolific.

New; originated by A. J. Caywood & Co., of Malboro, N. Y., who produced the Malboro Raspberry and many other new specialties. It was exhibited at the meeting of the American Pomological Society at

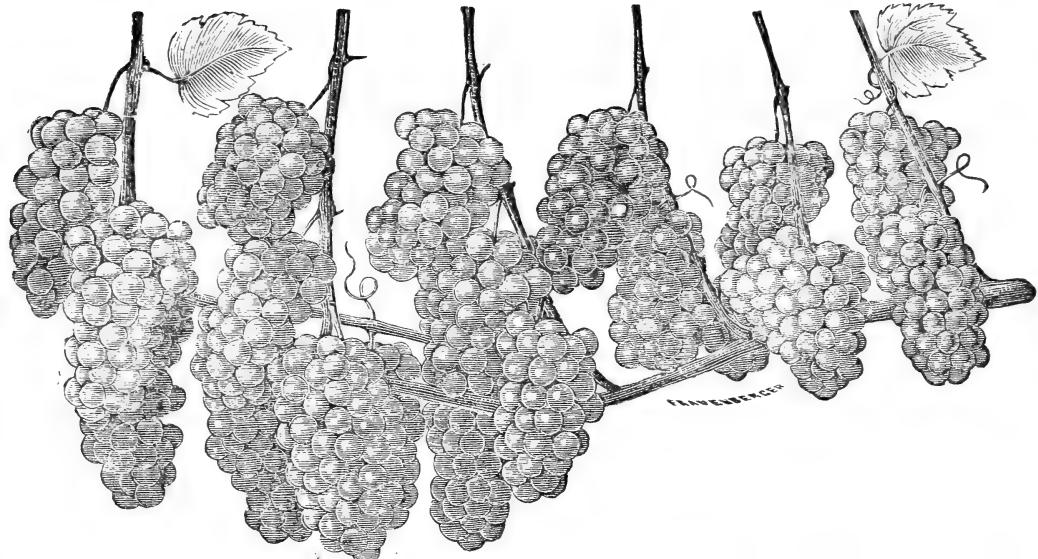
slightly distinguished. It has been pronounced by all growers and our best horticulturists and publishers, in hardiness, bearing qualities and in flavor, "the best grape Caywood ever produced," Duchess notwithstanding. Persons visiting our ground and tasting many varieties, generally exclaim: "the Ulster is the best." Numbers of persons who read this will affirm the statement. Public opinion, in regard to the Ulster being the most delicious and suiting the masses, the best of all, will prove true, and we must say when we go through the vineyard that we eat more of it than of any other; but we do not think it is perfect in all respects as the Poughkeepsie Red and Duchess, but that it is the grape for the million, and that it will supplant the Concord and that class of grapes, we do not hesitate to believe. It forms its berries so early that rose-bugs never attack it, nor have we ever seen them attack its foliage. It ripens at Malboro first of September, and is as hardy as the wildest vine of the woods.

Philadelphia, in Sept., 1883, one branch holding 50 bunches, and weighed 22 lbs.; it attracted great attention. A cross of the Catawba (which it resembles in size, color and shape of cluster) and a wild grape of the forest. It contains no Fox, but the wild taste can be



THE POUGHKEEPSIE RED,

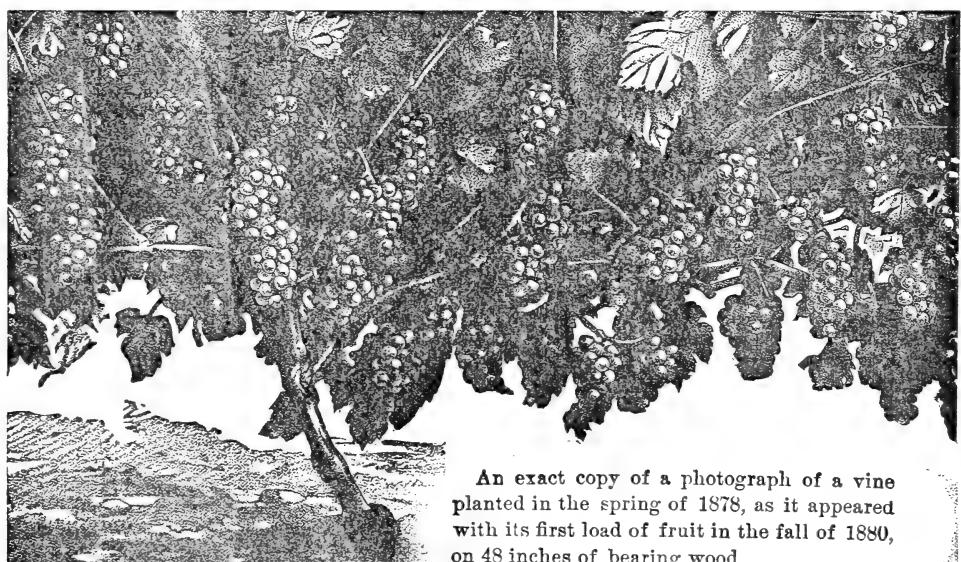
A cross of Delaware and Iona, vine resembling Delaware in wood and foliage, but a much better grower, will succeed where the Delaware will not. Clusters average size of Delaware to twice as large; and in excellence of fruit is the first one ever introduced in America that can be called perfect. By perfect we mean nothing objectionable in it to eat, in skin or flesh, much better in quality than Delaware. Originated and introduced by A. J. Caywood, of Walboro, N. Y., and is, without doubt, a grape that has no superior, and should be planted extensively.



Branch 20 inches. Weighing -
pounds. Exhibited at meeting of
Am. Pom. Society, Rochester, N. Y.

THE PRENTISS.

From a Photograph by
G. W. Godfrey,
Rochester, N. Y.



An exact copy of a photograph of a vine
planted in the spring of 1878, as it appeared
with its first load of fruit in the fall of 1880,
on 48 inches of bearing wood.

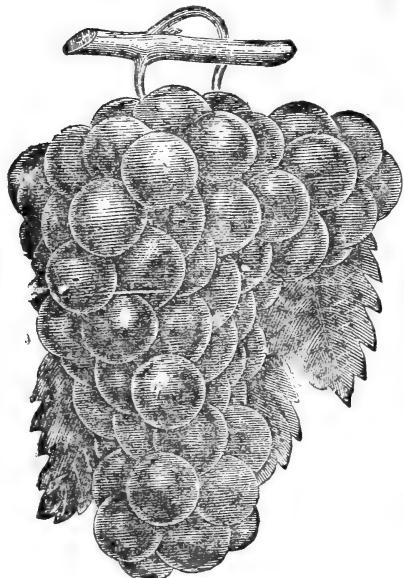
THE NEW WHITE GRAPE "NIAGARA."

The "NIAGARA" originated at Lockport, N. Y. Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower, bunches very large and compact, many weigh 15 to 20 ounces. Berries, larger than Concord, light greenish white; skin, thin, tough, does not crack; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to center. Ripens with Hartford, is enormously productive. A one year old vine, set in 1878, produced twenty-five fine clusters in 1879, forty-seven in 1880, a large crop in 1881, in 1882 over forty pounds of fruit, making the aggregate weight ninety-five pounds, produced the first four years set in vineyard. Another vine the fourth year from planting, bore 145 clusters. One four year old vine in 1884 in vineyard of Jonas Martin, Brocton, N. Y., produced 87 clusters, which weighed 40 pounds, and all ripened and were picked at one picking only two days after the first Niagars in his vineyard were ripe, and when Concords were but one third of them picked.

These Grapes introduced by T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

Early Dawn. This is a seedling from Muscat, Hamburg and Israella. It was grown by Dr. W. A. M. Culbert, of Newburg, N. Y., and first fruited in 1869; since then it has been carefully watched, and every year has only established more firmly its extreme earliness and superior quality. The fruit was exhibited in competition with several of the very early sorts, August 19, 1877, when competent judges, of whom the well-known Charles Downing was one, awarded the premium to the Early Dawn, as being nearest ripe and most suitable for the table. Black.

EUMELAN. A native black grape. Bunches above medium, very handsome double shouldered, and moderately compact, berries round or slightly oval, in size medium, in color black. Its flesh is tender to the very center; its flavor rich, vinous and sprightly.



GOLDEN POCKLINGTON.

HERBEMONT. Only suited to southern slopes, and poor soil in this State; rather tender but valuable where it will succeed, especially further south; bunch large and compact; berry below medium; black with blue bloom; without pulp; very juicy and refreshing; justly called by Downing "bags of wine." A strong grower and very productive, especially in Texas and the Southern States. Makes a very fine wine, and is the most refreshing table grape we know.

IONA. (Dr. Grant). Bunches large, long, somewhat shouldered and loose, berries medium, of a fine, clear wine color, skin thin, flesh tender, without pulp, with a brisk, sweet, vinous flavor. Ripens about a week after the Delaware. Red.

Ives. Probably a seedling of the Isabella; hardy and productive, but with a tough, acid center. Black.

Jefferson. Vine very vigorous, very hardy and productive; leaves large, thick, downy; bunch very large, often double shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish, oval, light red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty or solid, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, spicy; best for market. Red.

LADY. A seedling of the Concord, introduced by G. W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio. Of medium size, white and very good flavor; very early. White.

Lady Washington (Ricketts). A new grape, a cross between Concord and Allen's Hybrid. Fruit yellow, tinged with pink; bunches very large, often weighing a pound. Vine strong, very hardy, and has so far resisted the attacks of insect enemies without harm. Very highly commended by leading pomologists. White.

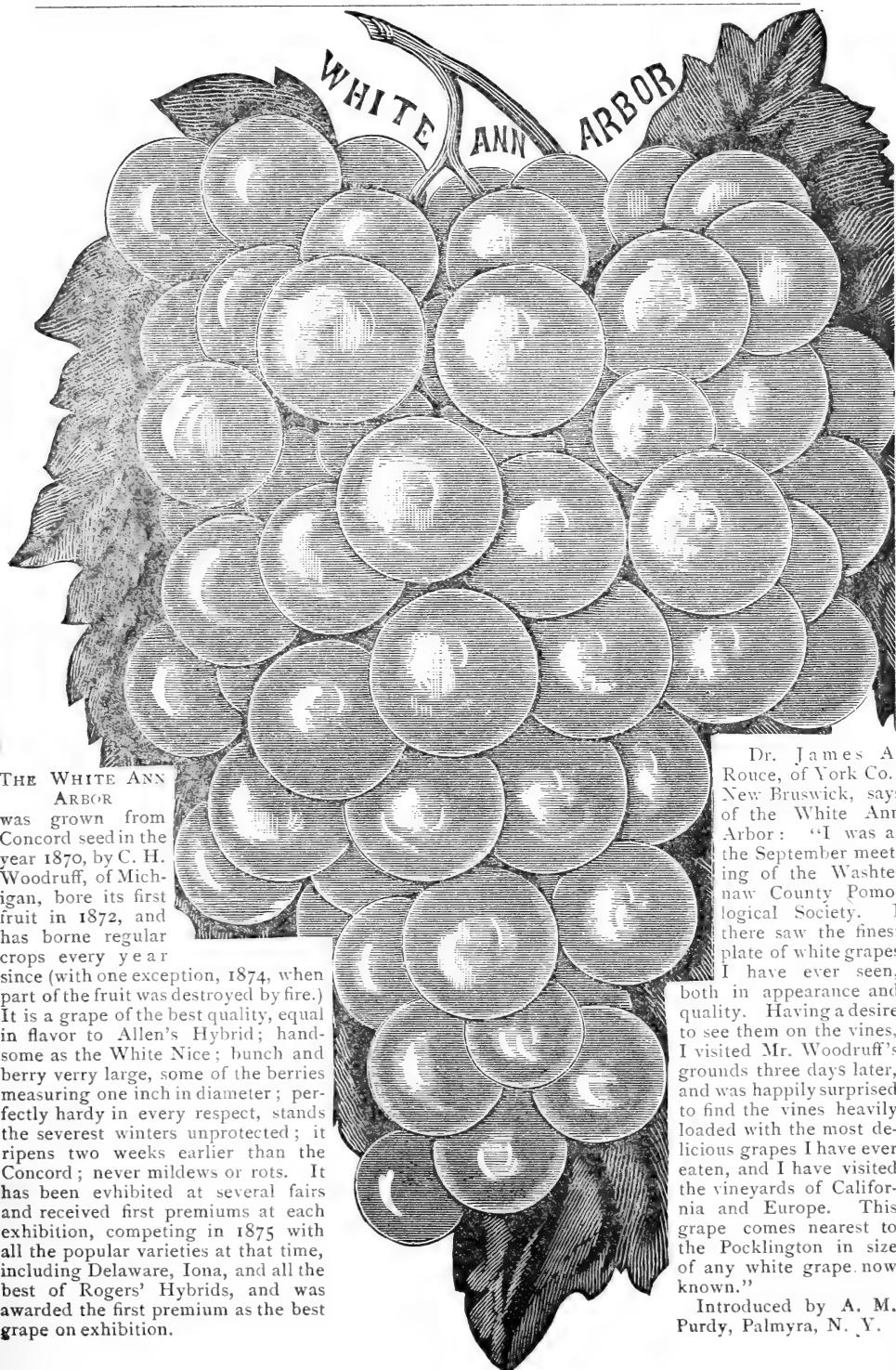
MARY. Supposed to be a seedling of Catawba. Ripens about the same time as Salem, and of equally good quality, and has not as much pulp, is sweet and delicious. Bunch

Golden Pocklington. Is a seedling from Concord. Originated and raised from seed by John Pocklington, Washington county, N. Y., an elevated, cold, late locality. The vine thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage. Strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage. Called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set: quality, when fully ripe, much superior to Concord. Ripens with the Concord. (See Cut). Golden.

GREIN'S GOLDEN. New; originated with Mr. Nicholas Grein, Hermann, Mo. One of the finest and showiest of table and market grapes, also making a fine wine. Bunch shouldered loose, berry large, round, of a peculiar bronzy golden color, a new tint in grapes; sweet, sprightly, juicy and delicious; vine very productive and hardy. Should be in every collection.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC. Bunches rather large, berries large, globular, color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom, flesh sweet and juicy. Ripens ten days before Concord; valuable for its hardiness, abundant bearing and early maturity.

Of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.



THE WHITE ANN ARBOR

was grown from Concord seed in the year 1870, by C. H. Woodruff, of Michigan, bore its first fruit in 1872, and has borne regular crops every year since (with one exception, 1874, when part of the fruit was destroyed by fire.) It is a grape of the best quality, equal in flavor to Allen's Hybrid; handsome as the White Nice; bunch and berry very large, some of the berries measuring one inch in diameter; perfectly hardy in every respect, stands the severest winters unprotected; it ripens two weeks earlier than the Concord; never mildews or rots. It has been exhibited at several fairs and received first premiums at each exhibition, competing in 1875 with all the popular varieties at that time, including Delaware, Iona, and all the best of Rogers' Hybrids, and was awarded the first premium as the best grape on exhibition.

Dr. James A. Rouce, of York Co., New Brunswick, says of the White Ann Arbor: "I was at the September meeting of the Washtenaw County Pomological Society. I there saw the finest plate of white grapes I have ever seen, both in appearance and quality. Having a desire to see them on the vines, I visited Mr. Woodruff's grounds three days later, and was happily surprised to find the vines heavily loaded with the most delicious grapes I have ever eaten, and I have visited the vineyards of California and Europe. This grape comes nearest to the Pocklington in size of any white grape now known."

Introduced by A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y.

medium size and moderately compact; berry dark red in color and hangs long on the stem. Remarkable for its keeping qualities. Fruit can be kept in perfect condition until May. Red.

Martha. A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardness. Bunch of good size, and berry large, of pale green or light color; buttery, sweet, juicy, sprightly. Ripens with Concord. White.

Missouri Riessling. Originated with Nicholas Grein, Hermann, Mo. A very fine and very hardy and healthy grape, a seedling from Taylor. Bunch and berry medium, compact, pale yellow, changing to amber when very ripe; sweet, juicy and vinous; very tender pulp; quality best for table, and also makes a very fine wine resembling the famous Riessling. Should be planted by every one, as it is healthy and hardy even at the extreme north.

MONROE. Bunch medium to large, shouldered; something like Concord. Berries large, round; skin rather thick; black, covered with a thick coating of white bloom, very handsome. Flesh juicy, sweet, vinous and sprightly; a pleasant, refreshing table grape, and it is believed will make good wine. The vine is vigorous, with firm, short-jointed, hardy wood, which always ripens well; fine, healthy foliage, which has never shown a trace of mildew. Ripens with Hartford Prolific.

Moore's Early. A new hardy grape, a seedling of Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord, and ten days earlier than Hartford. In quality, hardly to be distinguished from Concord. This grape has taken the first prize at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society since 1872, when first exhibited, and the \$60 prize of same society each year for the best new seedling. Promises to be a valuable acquisition. Bunch large, berries very large. Black.

NAOMI. New. One of J. H. Rickett's seedlings, and described by him as one of the very best table grapes in his collection. Vine very vigorous and productive; flesh tender, juicy, melting, rather crisp, sweet and sprightly, with a trace of Muscat flavor. Ripens with the Concord. Purple.

NORFOLK. New. A cross between Black Hamburg and Marion. A strong grower, with thick leathery foliage. An abundant bearer of remarkably showy fruit, heavily covered with lilac bloom. Color same as Catawba, with bunches somewhat larger, usually double shouldered. Ripens two weeks before Concord. The fruit is of a decided Muscat flavor, very sweet and rich; holds well to the bunch, but is not as long keeper as Amber Queen, but for home use will be sure of a place in every garden when known. The vines have stood 18 degrees below zero without protection and without injury.

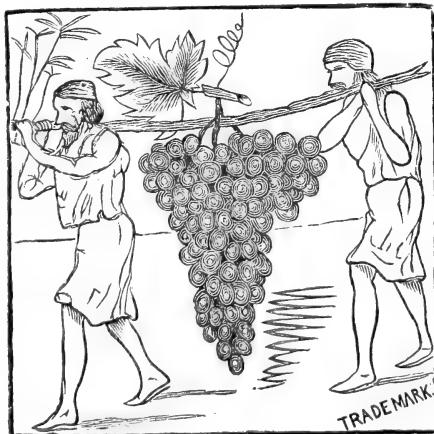
NOAH. Another Taylor seedling, originated with Mr. Wassenzieher, Nauvoo, Ill. Bunch and berry medium; bunch rather loose; shouldered, long; berry pale yellow, sprightly, sweet and good; very hardy and healthy, fair for table, and makes excellent white wine.

ORIENTAL. An improved Catawba; a hybrid between Marion and Black Hamburg; quality extra good; large bunch and berry. Ripens with Concord.

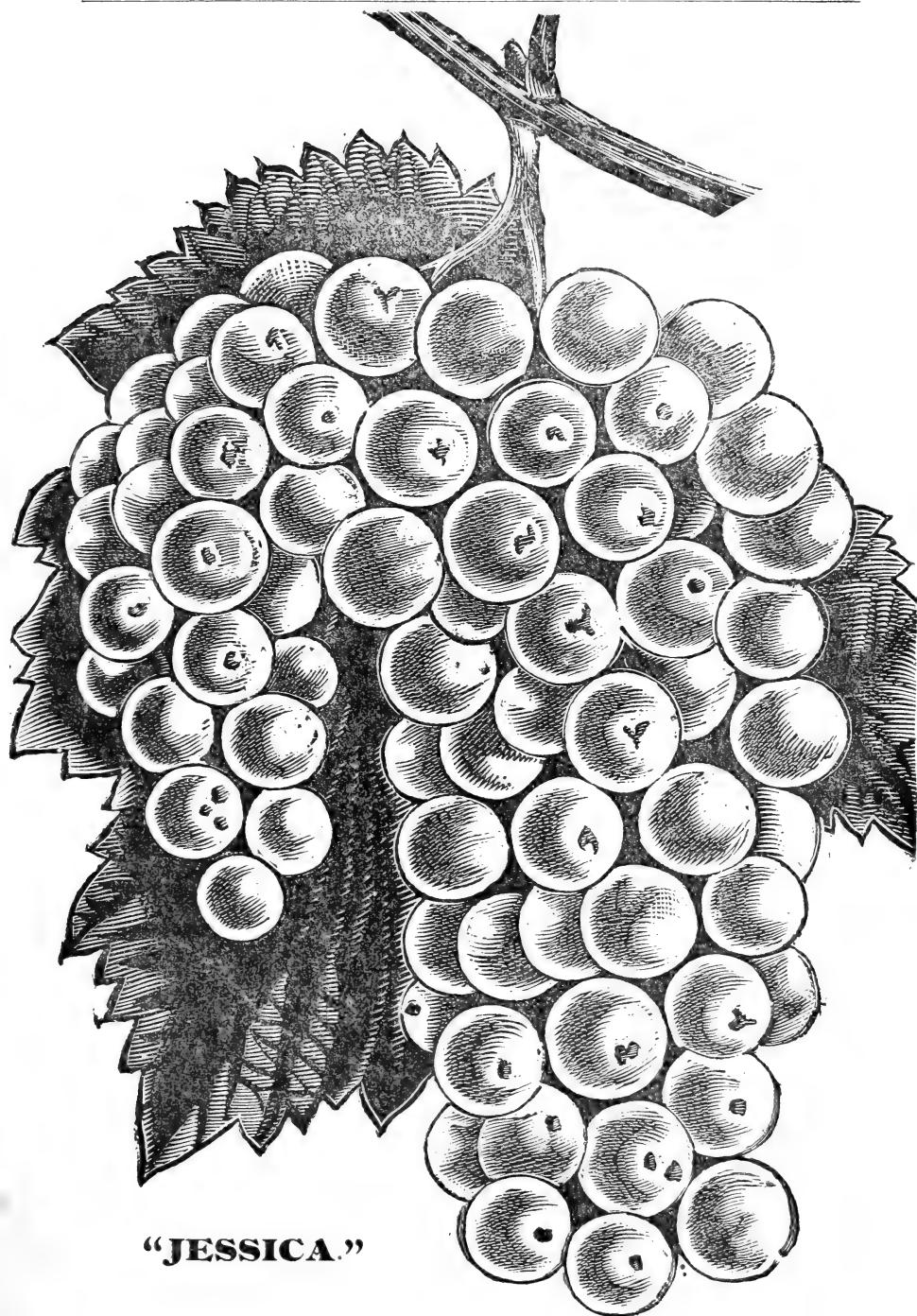
OWASCO. New. A chance seedling, supposed to be from the Catawba, combining the following desirable qualities: Hardiness, size, beauty, quality, productiveness and adaptation to the climate of northern latitudes. Vine a strong grower, resembling in quality and appearance the Iona.

PERKINS. As early as Hartford; pale red, with lilac bloom; sweet, fair quality; better than Hartford. Very productive and healthy.

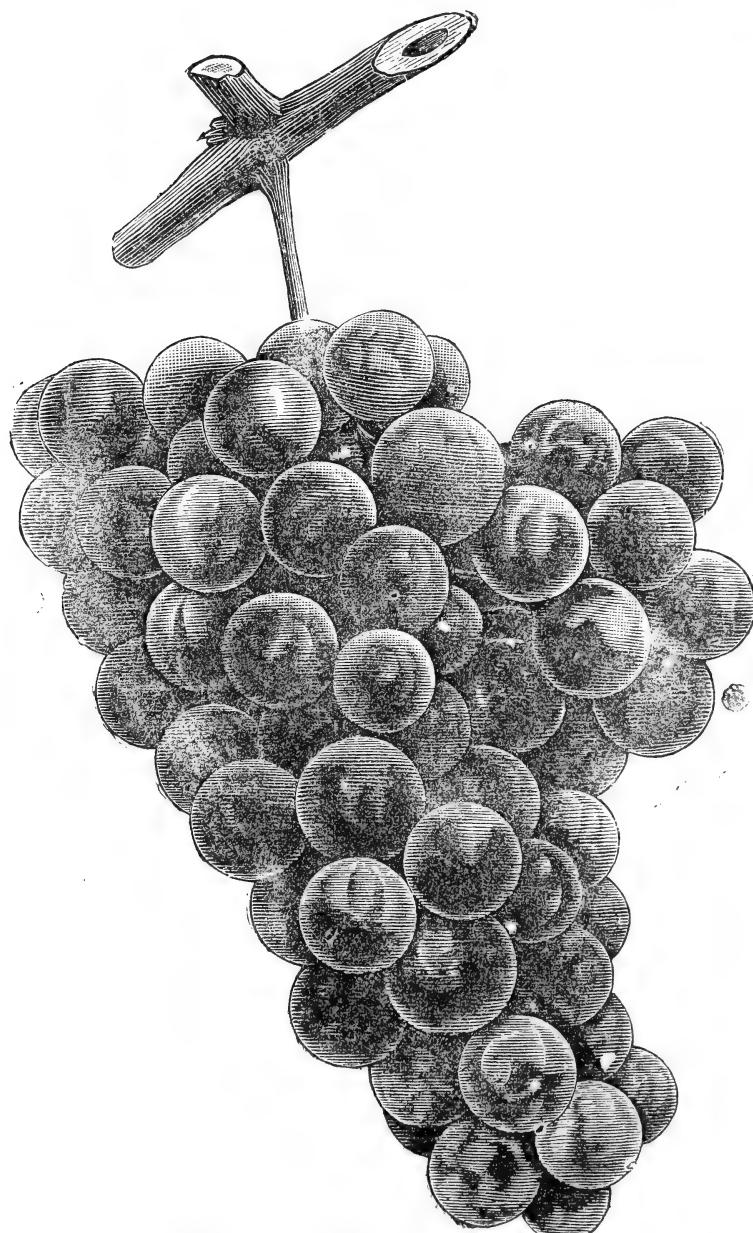
Prentiss. A seedling of the Isabella; bunch large, not often shouldered; compact; berry medium to large, yellowish green, sometimes with rosy tint on side next the sun; skin thin but very firm; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a pleasant, musky aroma; vine a vig-



orous grower, with thick, heavy foliage, and very productive. Quality the very best, resembling Rebecca. An excellent keeper. Ripens with Concord. One of the most promising new sorts.



“JESSICA.”



THE EARLY VICTOR.

THE "WHITE STAR." Origin unknown; was brought to Kansas City some eight or ten years ago by a Mr. Chase, an amateur grape grower, who has fruitied it since that time, and, when shown, attracted much attention from horticulturists at the Kansas City Fair, where it received the first premium. Medium bunch and berry covered with white bloom; excellent quality; ripens July and August. **White**

NORTON'S VIRGINIA. Well known as one of the most reliable and healthy wine grapes; will also keep well for winter use, and though small is very sprightly.

NORWOOD. A fine red, hybrid grape; well worth further testing.

NIAGARA. A white grape; not in the market and not fully tested.

REBECCA. A fine and delicious white grape, berry and bunch medium size; vine a slow, slender grower and abundant bearer; not quite hardy. Ripens almost as soon as the Delaware. White.

ROCHESTER. A fine new seedling of Elwanger & Barry; well worth a trial. Purplish Black. First of Sept.

TELEGRAPH OR CHRISTINE. As early as Hartford; better in quality, and hangs to the bunch well; bunch medium, very compact; berry medium, with blue bloom. Productive and desirable. Black.

TRIUMPH. Originated with Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio, a hybrid between Concord and white Chasselas; bunch large and heavy; berry round, full, medium; pale yellow, covered with delicate bloom; transparent; tender pulp; sweet, juicy, and high flavored; vine a good grower and bearer, but may need some protection in winter; one of the finest table and market grapes, and promises to be very valuable in the Southwest, where it succeeds well. Late, ripening with Goethe, more than a week after Concord. Pale yellow.

UHLAND. A seedling of Taylor, originated with Mr. Weydemeyer at Hermann; bunch medium; white, changing to pale amber in the sun; sweet, without pulp; makes a very heavy and high flavored white wine. White.

Vergennes. This is a chance seedling found in the garden of Mr. William E. Greene, Vergennes, Vt. A very strong, hardy and rapid grower, leaf large, downy and free from mildew; very productive; clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color light amber, flavor rich and delicious, flesh meaty and tender. Ripens as early as Hartford Prolific, and is an excellent late keeper. Red.

Worden. This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored, and to ripen several days earlier. Black.

ROGERS' HYBRIDS.

AGAWAM (No. 15). Large, round, early and of great vigor of growth. Rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor. Considered by Mr. Rogers as the best of his strictly Red Hybrid's. Red.

Gaethe (No. 1). A fine light colored variety, tinged and nearly covered with red when fully ripe. It has more the flavor of its foreign parent than any of the others, being tender to the center. Bunch and berry large. Ripens with Catawba. Light Red.

LINDLEY (No. 9). Resembles No. 3 in appearance, but distinct in flavor. Red.

MASSASOIT (No. 3). Large; resembles Diana in quality; a little native flavor, tender, sweet and good. Said to be the earliest of these hybrids, and by some highly esteemed. Red.

MERRIMACK (No. 19). Very large, and earlier than the Diana; very strongly resembles No. 4. Berries and bunches large, compact; a very strong grower. Black.

SALEM (No. 22). Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years; keeps well. Red.

Wilder (No. 4.). Large, bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large, flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center, sweet, rather sprightly. Black.

SMALL FRUITS.

The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, etc. Ripening from the 10th of May till Fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self sealing jars and cans, they can be had through the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

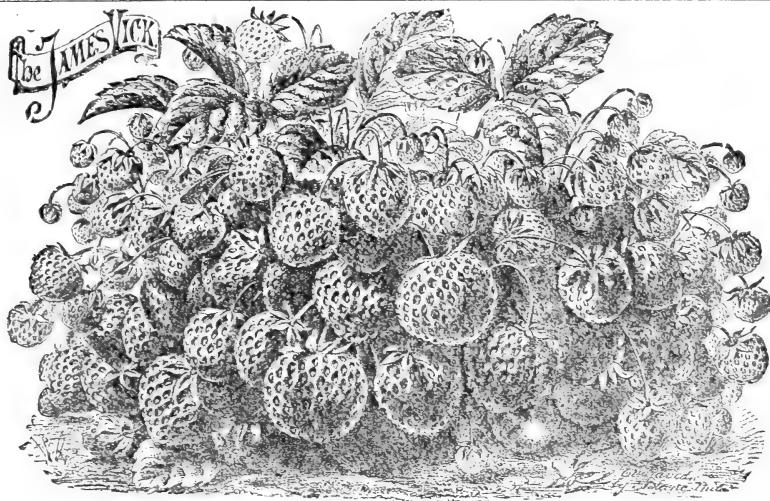
THE PARRY STRAWBERRY.

Named at the suggestion and request of Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, President American Pomological Society. Planted in summer of 1880.



A seedling of Jersey Queen, produced by Wm. Parry, Parry P. O., N. J., in 1880; and may be described as follows: Plant, vigorous, clean foliage; berries, uniformly large in size, obtuse conic, bright glossy scarlet, firm and of best quality—ripening all over at once; blossoms hermaphrodite or perfect. The Jersey Queen was considered by its originator, E. W. Durand, and by its disseminator, Peter Henderson, and others, to combine more excellent qualities than any other Strawberry. The Parry possesses all the good qualities of the mother parent, Jersey Queen, with the addition of a perfect blossom, securing productiveness under all circumstances, and is believed to be a variety of infinite value.

Edwin Satterthwaite, the extensive fruit grower of Pennsylvania, says: "I have grown strawberries on a very extensive scale for twenty-five years, including all the promising varieties that have been introduced during that time, and I say just what I candidly believe in stating that the Parry strawberry possesses more points of excellence and greater merit than any other variety that I have ever seen. Color, the most desirable; size, large; plant, vigorous and productive."



STRAWBERRIES.

First of the Small Fruits in the month of May comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in March, April, May, September, October or November, on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure (muck rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows, 15 inches apart in row for field culture; and fifteen inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the fall, uncover crown early in spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.

✓ **BIDWELL.** Abundantly productive in some localities; full average size, excellent flavor and one of the very earliest.

✓ **Captain Jack.** A most vigorous grower, healthy and productive. Berries large, handsome and solid.

✓ **CUMBERLAND TRIUMPH.** A magnificent variety, berries immense; fine perfect form, and of fine flavor. Plant very vigorous and moderately productive.

✓ **Crescent Seedling.** Medium, conical, bright scarlet, very uniform in size. A beautiful berry, commencing to ripen with Wilson's Albany, and continuing to fruit longer. Has been shipped 200 miles without changing color. It is astonishing in its productiveness, yielding it is claimed, ten thousand quarts to the acre. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils. Pistillate.

✓ **COL. CHENEY.** A new variety of large size, which promises well.

✓ **Charles Downing.** Large conical, crimson; flesh firm, of one flavor and good quality. Plant, healthy, vigorous and productive.

✓ **DAISY.** A seedling originated at Bluffton, Mo., by Samuel Miller, and is considered by him to be superior, if possible, to the James Vick.

✓ **EARLY CANADA.** Originated in Ontario, Canada. Resembles the Wilson, but is five to ten days earlier; very productive. It has been extensively tested and has yielded large profits to grower by being ready for market before any other sort.

✓ **FOREST ROSE.** A variety of great excellence, of large size and handsome. A very luscious berry, somewhat resembling the Jucunda in color and texture. Plants very vigorous and productive.

✓ **James Vick.** A seedling of Capt. Jack, by Samuel Miller, of Bluffton, Mo., is creating great sensation in the United States.

✓ **"Old Iron Clad" Strawberry.** This is undoubtedly the standard for the Great West and South. It is the rankest and most vigorous grower we ever saw, has immense feeding roots, forms larger stools, and makes more fruit germs in the Fall of any sort in

existence. It is perfectly free from rust or sun burn, never effected by drouth (went through the severe drouth of 1881 without the slightest injury). It is five days earlier than Wilson, an immense yielder, in size and shape resembles Sharpless, color resembles Kentucky, blossoms perfect or hermaphrodite, has shipped 300 miles safely to market, and sold higher than Wilson's.

Big Bob. Pistillate. Large and productive. Is highly recommended where known.

Neigh's Superb. Claimed to be a large, early, and exceedingly well flavored berry, and productive. Plants have been more vigorous than Big Bob.

SUCKER STATE. Fruit medium to large, regular shape, conical but not pointed; color somewhat like Cumberland Triumph, but darker.

The Sharpless. This is one of the very best new varieties in certain soils. Large in size, delicious flavor, good bearer, bright color. Specimens exhibited weighed 1½ ounces, and measured seven inches in circumference. Has been thoroughly tested, and is grown and recommended by our largest nursery growers in the East.

WINDSOR CHIEF. Pistillate. A vigorous grower with healthy foliage, and immensely productive; the fruit of large size to the end of the season.

GLEND A. As a late profitable berry, this is the very best in many sections, large, oblong conic, sweet, and very firm but rather acid; a strong grower and productive.

GREAT AMERICAN. The largest variety cultivated. Fruit sometimes 9 inches in circumference. Originated by Mr. E. W. Durand. A vigorous grower; flesh firm; flavor fine; productive.

JUCUNDA. Large, glossy, scarlet, juicy, fine flavor; late.

Jersey Queen. Pistillate. Mr. Peter B. Mead says of this berry, in the *Rural New Yorker*: "The fruit of the Jersey Queen is the nearest approach to the ideal strawberry I have yet seen. The berry is very large, broadly conical, and the color a fine shade of scarlet. The flesh is firm and melting, and is full of a rich, vinous juice, with a deliciously spicy aroma. It ripens late, is very productive, and a stocky grower. It may be added that the berries run uniformly large. I have no hesitation in adding the pomological quality, best." It is remarkably smooth and uniform in size, specimens measuring 1½ inches in diameter, and with its very fine quality and handsome appearance, will invariably command the highest market price.

KENTUCKY. A native of Kentucky; very large, bright scarlet, sweet and delicious; ripens about a week later than most varieties; fruit firm; a fine market sort; plant hardy and very productive; valuable for the late market.

LONGFELLOW. A variety from Kentucky producing large and firm berries.

LENNING'S WHITE. The best white variety. It is highly perfumed, and of exquisite quality, but not very prolific. Valued for preserving.

Manchester. Size large, color scarlet, flesh pink, firm but melting, with a rich sub acid juice, and a decided aromatic flavor. Plant robust and very productive; quality very good to best. The plant is seemingly well adapted to very light soils, and will doubtless find itself at home throughout a wide range of country, and prove itself to be especially valuable for market; whether near or distant.

MT. VERNON. A large, late, very productive variety; a strong, healthy grower, with strong fruit stalks; fruit conical bright red, uniformly large, and of excellent quality.

NAPOLEON III. Round, scarlet, white fleshed, fine, spirited flavor.

PRESIDENT WILDER. Large, conical, scarlet, sweet, fine flavor, good bearer. A cross between Hovey's Seedling and La Constante.

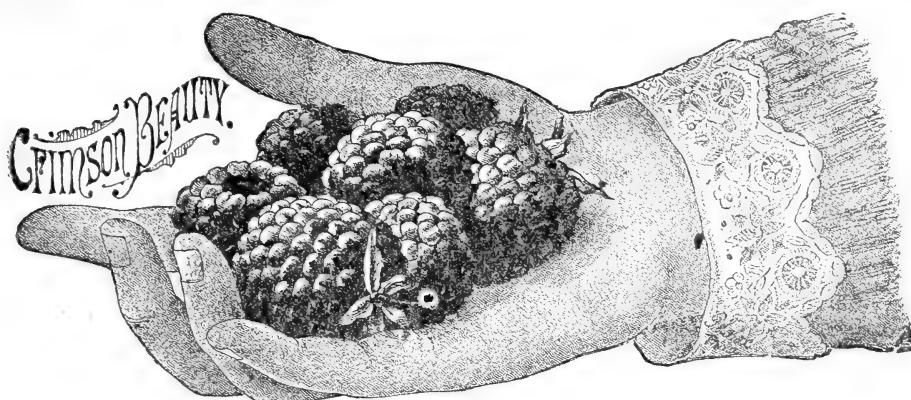
WILSON'S ALBANY. Large, conical, dark red, hardy; prolific, rather acid.

OTHER VARIETIES. Atlantic, Daniel Boone, Prince of Berries, Park Beauty, Finch's Prolific, Mrs. Garfield, Piper's Seedling, Primo's, and many others not fully tested or valuable in special localities.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after Strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable.

Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field, rows seven feet apart, four feet in row. Pinch off canes when three feet high, and ~~prune~~ of laterals the following Spring, within twelve or eighteen inches of the cane; in garden culture, tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year. Cover tender varieties in winter by bending down and throwing earth.



This is a seedling red raspberry, grown by Dr. Stayman, of Leavenworth, Kas., described as below:

I have a red raspberry, better in quality than any other we have ever grown or known in this section. It is of very large size, bright, glossy scarlet, rounded to oblong, earlier than the Turner, of a more pleasant, sprightly flavor, equally as hardy, more productive and of much larger size. It is superior to any red raspberry I have ever seen, or grown, and the earliest of all.

Cuthbert. A variety of the greatest excellence. ~~one~~ of the few kinds that may be pronounced perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive. Berries very large, conical; rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor rich, luscious, best; commences to ripen moderately early, and holds on until others are gone.

CANARGUA. A hybrid Raspberry; fruit large, firm, and of a brownish color. It is a rank grower, hardy, early, productive, and grows from the tips like the Black Cap varieties.

HERSTINE. A hybrid between the well-known Allen Raspberry and the Philadelphia, combining the beautiful bright color and delicious flavor of the one, with the great productiveness of the other. Plant a good grower, bears early and abundantly, hardy and very productive on all soils. Suckers moderately. Fruit large, firm, bright crimson, with small grains. Flavor sub-acid and very ~~sug~~.

Highland Hardy. Plants very hardy and thrifty: ~~usually~~ productive; succeeds on most any soil, and ripens the fruit very early. Berries good size, bright red, and sufficiently firm for shipping. Valuable for market.

Hansell. Fruit, medium to large, averaging larger than Brandywine, and nearly as large as Cuthbert; color, of the brightest crimson, being as bright as Brandywine, and brighter than any other we can name; very firm, equaling in this respect that best of all shipping red raspberries, the Brandywine; quality, best, unsurpassed, being notably rich, and refreshing, and possessing a powerful aroma of roses, thus imparting a most delightful perfume and flavor. Canes, vigorous, productive and entirely hardy, having never been injured either by the heat of Summer or the cold of Winter, and is believed to be as hardy as those of the iron clad Turner. While entirely different in form, and totally distinct in cane, the Hansell bears more resemblance, in its high quality, consistency of flesh and bright color, to the most eminently popular Hudson River Antwerp, than any other raspberry of which we have any knowledge.

MARLBORO. A fine scientific hybrid, between seedling of the old English "Globe," and Hudson River Antwerp, and the Highland Hardy of the sixth generation and confidently recommended for trial. For sale in Fall 1884, when special circulars will be issued.

NIAGARA. New. Originated in Welland Co., Ontario. A cross between the Clarke and Philadelphia, and though resembling in some respects both of them, we consider it superior to either ~~as~~ a market fruit. It is a very strong grower; the berry large.

LOST RUBIES New, large, bright, fine and productive; fine, rich eubacid flavor; hardy.

RANCOCAS. New and extra early; good color; good shipper for distant markets.

NEW ROCHELLE. A new variety of great promise; dark red; very fine flavor, and a great bearer.

PHILADELPHIA. This is undoubtedly one of the most profitable Red Raspberries for marketing now under cultivation. It is a stout, healthy grower, very hardy and immensely productive. The fruit is of the largest size, and presents a fine appearance, even after it has been transported a long distance to market.

PRIDE OF THE HUDSON. Mr. Charles Downing asserts it is the "best flavored of the Red Raspberries." It will not thrive in the South or on light soils, but in the garden with the partial shade, or in conditions like those on which it originated it is unrivaled. There is scarcely a country home where moist and partially shaded spots cannot be found. The northern side of a wall, hedge, or row of pear trees would supply just the conditions of success with this most delicious fruit. Is not exquisite quality worth a little trouble?

RELIANCE. New; produces berries of the largest size; color dark, and quality better than Brandywine. Enormously productive; very desirable.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL. This is described as "the largest" raspberry in the world, and as hardy as the Turner; it is of the class called hybrids by some; color of a purplish hue; ripens late.

SUPERB. An excellent early variety, originated at Burlington, N. J., by J. Churchman and pronounced a great acquisition where known.

Thwack. This new variety appears to be gaining favor. The canes are short— $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, are as hardy as the hardiest, producing large crops of beautiful fruit; very firm, rendering it one of the best for shipping.

Turner. A beautiful red berry of fine size and excellent quality; said to be the hardiest and most productive variety known.

Yellow Raspberries.

BRINCKLE'S ORANGE. Large, orange yellow; high flavored, tender.

CAROLINE. Said to be a hybrid between Brinckle's Orange and Catawissa. The fruit so closely resembles Brinckle's, both in appearance and quality, as to require an expert to distinguish them. The canes are vigorous, prolific, and quite hardy, without protection. From its superior quality and hardiness, it is of great value for the home garden.

BEEBIS GOLDEN. New and of extra quality.

MOODY. New; worthy of trial.

Black Caps.



Hopkins. This new variety which is now claiming the attention of so many leading fruit growers, both east and west, was brought into notice by Mr. G. W. Hopkins, of Kansas City, Mo., and is thought by many will supersede the Mammoth Cluster and others. At a recent meeting of the American Pomological Society, held at Boston, Col. Coleman, of *Coleman's Rural World*, stated it was worthy the highest commendation. He said "it was in every way superior to the famous Gregg, being harder, juicier, and of a far better quality, more productive, and even larger, with the important merit of being considerably earlier." Will stand shipment from Kansas City to Denver, Col., a distance of 700 miles, and arrive in good condition.

AMERICAN BLACK CAP. (Doolittle's Improved). Much superior to the old American variety; of good size, with sweet, rich flavor, bears enormous crops, and is an excellent market berry.

NEMAHA. Originated by Hon. Robert Furness, of Nebraska. Very large, hardy, vigorous and productive. Firm berry and of good quality; season late.

CHAPMAN, CENTENNIAL, FLORENCE and OHIO are all varieties of merit.

DAVISON'S THORNLSS. Scarcely a thorn on it. This, alone, is sufficient to make it very desirable indeed, but we may add, also, that it has proved to be a week earlier than the "Doolittle," fully equal in size of berry, and as hardy. Very sweet, and finely flavored.

Gregg. This is decidedly the largest Black Cap that we have ever seen, far surpassing in size the famed Mammoth Cluster, averaging when grown side by side with the same treatment, from one-third to one-half larger.

Mammoth Cluster. (McCormick). Of all the Black Cap family, this has proved one of the most wonderful in productiveness, size and uniformity of fruit, and sturdiness and hardiness of plant. The bush a strong, upright grower; foliage a rich dark green, fruit large, and holds out large to the very last picking; black, with a rich purple bloom; very juicy, high flavored, and delicious; perfectly hardy, the surface sufficiently firm to bear transportation to distant markets.

SENECA BLACK CAP. Another new variety, larger size than the Doolittle, a week earlier in ripening, of ranker growth, more firm, sweeter, exceedingly rich, very hardy and very productive.

SOUHEGAN. A variety of the most positive value, of excellent quality, about as large as the Gregg, and astonishingly prolific, exceeding in this respect any ~~large~~ berry known. A perfect iron clad in hardiness and extremely early, at least two weeks earlier than the Doolittle.

CURRANTS.

This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the Currant. An easy method of destroying the currant worm is by the use of powdered White Hellebore (*Veratrum Album*).

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore every three weeks. Manure freely.

BLACK NAPLES. Much larger than the Black English, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wine or jellies.

CHERRY. The largest of all the red currants. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.



PALMER'S LONG RED. An old variety. Good quality.

Fay's Prolific. Originated with Lincoln Fay, of Portland, N. Y., thirteen years ago, from a seedling of Cherry and Victoria Currants, and now offered for the first time. The following is claimed for it: "Color red. As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better in flavor, much less acid and five times as prolific, and from its peculiar stem less expensive to pick."

La Versaillaise. Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

LEE'S PROLIFIC. A new English production of great value. The fruit is large, and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

MORE'S RUBY. Originated by Jacob Moore, who produced the Brighton grape. A cross between Cherry and White Grape; and shows clearly traits of both parents. Growth vigorous, shoots longer than Cherry, and stockier than White Grape. The fruit is of very large size, nearly equal to Cherry or Versaillaise, but stems much longer and fruit much more abundant than produced by these varieties. C. M. Hooker, of Rochester says: "It will produce twice the amount of fruit of these sorts." Color beautiful amber red, ripens about the same time as Cherry. Flavor very agreeable mild acid, similar to White Grape, and fully equal to the best. Requires less sugar than other red sorts, which, with its enormous productiveness, makes it the *Currant* for family and market use.

PRINCE ALBERT. Large, bright red, resembling the Victoria; valuable for its lateness; vigorous and productive.

Red Dutch. An old variety, excellent and well known.

VICTORIA. Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, a good bearer.

WHITE DUTCH. An excellent and well-known sort.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

WHITE GOINDOIN. A large, light colored sort; sweet, vigorous and productive.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew, is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated, have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching, be sure the ground is under-drained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES.

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. The best sorts are Crown Bob (red) and White Smith (greenish white), which, in favorable localities do extremely well.

CROWN BOB. Fruit large, oblong, hairy; flavor first-class.

WHITESMITH. Fruit large, roundish oblong; flavor first-rate.

AMERICAN GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing. Origin, Newburg, N. Y. Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.

Houghton's Seedling. A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable.

LARGE GOLDEN PROLIFIC. This new seedling is a decided acquisition to the small list of hardy, mildew-proof American Gooseberries. The variety is a remarkably strong, vigorous right grower, with dark green glaucous foliage, which resists mildew perfectly, and persistently hangs on until the end of the season. The fruit is of the largest size, oblong—good samples measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. Color golden yellow, flavor decidedly good; very productive. The most remarkable American seedling yet introduced to the notice of horticulturists.

MOUNTAIN SEEDLING. A strong grower and heavy bearer, berries very large, dark red, smooth; a profitable variety.

Smith's Improved. From Vermont. Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

INDUSTRY. Fine. Introduced by Elwanger & Burr.

WHITE JAPANESE. From California. Worthy of trial.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant on good land, moderately manured. Rows 7 feet apart, three feet in the rows for field; prune as with Raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow.

AGAWAM. Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar to and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy.

EARLY CLUSTER. From New Jersey, where one man plants 75 acres. It ripens fruit all together, so that it can all be marketed at one or two pickings.

KITTATINNY. Commences to ripen after the Wilson's Early, and continues longer in bearing; is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in respect than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit.

LAWTON. Fruit very large and black, and of excellent quality; an abundant bearer.

SAYLER. Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. Most prolific blackberry grown.

STAYMAN'S Early Blackberry. Originated at Leavenworth, Kansas, by the noted Pomologist, Dr. Stayman. Ripens 4th of July, and valuable on account of extreme earliness.

STONE'S Early Blackberry. Is a chance seedling, which originated near Rockford, Ill. It is an upright and vigorous grower, the wood is stocky, short jointed, ripens early, turns dark red, and is very hardy. The berry is black and glossy when ripe, and has a delicious flavor. It commences to ripen its fruit about five days earlier than the Snyder, and continues bearing ten days longer. The fruit is well protected by the thick healthy foliage.

TAYLOR. One of the largest blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; very productive, and as hardy as the Snyder, which renders it very valuable.

WILSON'S EARLY. Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color; of sweet, excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.

WACHUSETT THORNLESS. Was found growing wild on Monadnock Mountain. Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet and good, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. It is a good keeper, ships well, and is therefore valuable as a market berry. The plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils, and to bear heavy crops where other varieties have failed. It is also very hardy, and almost free from thorns. Those who have cultivated thorny kinds must admit that this variety, which bears a good crop of berries, does well in any soil, and is free from thorns, cannot fail to be a great acquisition.

EARLY HARVEST. It is so early and it bears so well, and eats so well, and ships so well, and SELLS so well, it is of very notable value for a large portion of our country.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. This is a new and decided acquisition. The trusses of branches shown here, were literally loaded down with half-grown fruit. The fruit is said to be, when fully ripe, of large size and superior flavor. The vine is perfectly hardy, and has withstood 30° below zero without injury. It propagates from the tips, like the Blackcap Raspberries, and never suckers or sprouts.

OTHER VARIETIES.

BARNARD. Large, hardy; season medium.

BONANZA. New, " " " "

BRUNTON'S EARLY. Pistillate, tender; season early.

CRYSTAL WHITE. Pure white, " " medium.

D'ORCHESLER. Tender; " "

McCRACKEN. Hardy; season early.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH. Large, tender: season medium.

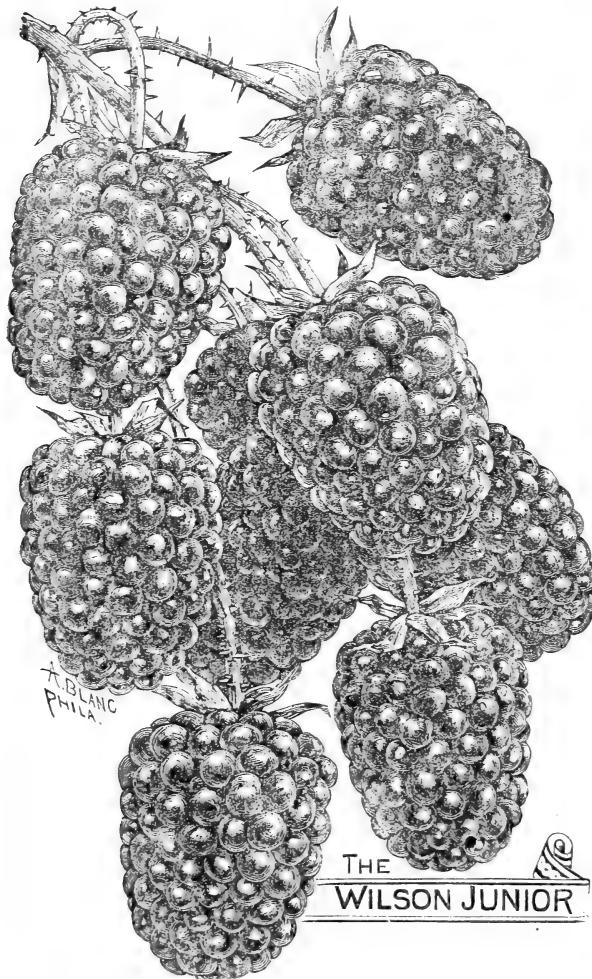
WESTERN TRIUMPH. " hardy; " " "

WALLACE.

THE WILSON JUNIOR,

THE LARGEST EARLY LACKBERRY.

"It ripens nearly a week earlier than the old Wilson."—Wilmer Atkinson in *Farm Journal*.



whom pronounced WILSON JUNIOR the LARGEST, EARLIEST and MOST PRODUCTIVE.

The bushes were very full of large berries, ripe and ripening, and those not supported by post and wire lay flat on the ground pressed down by the weight of fruit.

We take this description from William Parry, of Parry P. O., N. J., the originator, and from the high testimonials it has received—can but acknowledge its great merit.

Was produced from seed of WILSON EARLY, the largest and most profitable blackberry until the introduction of the WILSON JUNIOR, which has inherited all the good qualities of its parent, and being twenty-five to thirty years younger is of strong, robust constitution, and not afflicted with the infirmities which age, neglect and abuse have imposed on that worthy old variety, and in addition is larger, EARLIER and MORE PRODUCTIVE.

We have grown the WILSON JUNIOR for several years as our most valuable market variety, and this season it has more than sustained its past record, the immense crop of fruit being even greater than before, while the berries have maintained their enormous size, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in circumference lengthwise by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches crosswise, and ripened nearly a week in advance of any other large variety.

On July second, a company of fruit growers visited POMONA NURSERIES to examine WILSON JUNIOR in field culture in comparison with Wilson's Early, Kittatinny, Snyder, Dorchester and others, all of



MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is a very ornamental tree in garden or lawn, with its large, green, glossy foliage, and some newer varieties are worthy of general cultivation for their fruit alone.

Douglas's Feeding. Produced from seeds of the Multicaulis. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time, fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; color blue black, flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly, vinous flavor.

NEW; AMERICAN. Fruit of the largest size, black, delicious in flavor.

Russian. New. Brought to notice by the planting of them by the Mennonite colonists of the Northwest. The timber is desirable for cabinet work, and fence posts made from it are exceedingly durable. It is a very rapid grower, bears fruit at two or three years of age, and every year. Color of the fruit varies some, but is generally black; promises to be very valuable.

WHITE MULBERRY. Fruit white and very sweet.

ASPARAGUS.

To make a good Asparagus bed, the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a place of fine loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two year, or strong one year plants, and for a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches in the row.

Make a small mound of the soil, over which the roots should be evenly spread, so that the crowns, when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall, the whole bed should be covered before winter sets in, with two or three inches of coarse stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the spring.

1 CONOVERS COLLOSOAL. 2 SMALLEY, early defiance. 3 MOORES cross bred (hybrid).

RHUBARB.

OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

EARLY SCARLET. Rather small, but early and good.

LINNAEUS. Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

Victoria. The best for market and garden.

MYATTS. Very fine.

SCIONS AND BUDS.

Can be supplied of most varieties of fruits, etc. Prices given on application.



NUTS AND MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

ALMOND, HARD-SHELL. A fine, hardy variety, with a large plump kernel, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.

ALMOND, SOFT-SHELL. This is the "Ladies' Almond" of the shops, and although preferable to the former, is not quite so hardy. Kernel sweet and rich.

BUTTERNUT. A native species, the Juglans Cinerea of botanists. Wood light color. Tree handsome.

Chestnut, American. Our native species. Smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter. Very hardy.

CHESTNUT, SPANISH. A tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor. Not quite hardy here.

FIGS. Black Ischia, Brown Turkey, Celestial and White Marseilles.

FILBERT, AMERICAN. Smaller and with a thicker shell than the English, but of good flavor; hardy and productive.

Filbert, English. The fruit of these is so much larger and better flavored than our native species, as to give them the preference for cultivation over the latter, in localities where they will succeed.

WALNUT, BLACK. This rich and fine flavored nut is hardy and succeeds everywhere and makes a vigorous growth. Well worthy of cultivation.

NUM-BO. This is an American seedling of the European Chestnut. The original tree is thirty years old, has never been injured by cold or disease, is a regular bearer, enormously productive, ripens early and bears from 50 to 80 quarts of nuts annually. From 70 to 75 nuts make one quart. Grafted trees commence to bear in from four to six years.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A people of intelligence like ours, who by industry and the rapid growth of the country, are accumulating wealth, desire to use the good that a kind Providence has placed in their hands, as a means to the refinement of themselves and their families. And viewing it from our stand-point, there is no greater refining influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful, in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well-kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with the one where the bare walls and the barren yard invite the searching rays of the summer sun to scorch and almost blind, and the bleak winds of winter to shriek and howl about the house, with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protection. We have asked of you the contrast and shall await your decision.

We have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of such an investment to our homes. We know a keen, sagacious business man in one of our large cities, who has operated in years past in the following manner: He buys a tract of land in the suburbs of the city, cuts it into liberal sized building lots, drives stakes for a house, and immediately plants the ground with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. He then employs a good man to care for them, and does not offer the lots for sale for two or three years, well knowing that when the purchaser goes to look at the property, he finds that when his house is built, he has, instead of a naked house on a bare spot, a neat and beautiful home, with its growing trees and plants, which would have taken him years to get around him. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to improve and beautify their grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time or disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in the matter.

Wind-breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the out-buildings warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable but thereby saving a large amount of food.

HOW TO PLANT.

Flower gardens and gravelled walks are beautiful, and expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting the ground, have economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf; and don't make a lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with fine manure every Fall and Winter.

Straggling growers, like the *Forsythia* and *Pyrus Japonica*, should be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close, compact form. *Weigelias* and *Deutzias* should be pruned like currants, leaving the strong young wood to flower. *Altheas*, and some of the *Spireas* which bloom on the new shoots, may be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different Flowering Shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC., FOR ORNAMENT.

A detailed description of desirable trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of list contained in our Catalogue of Ornamentals, to which readers are referred. A grouping together, according to the times of flowering, or size of growth will, however, be found useful. We would suggest the following as among the most desirable:

FLOWERING SHRUBS. Altheas, blue, purple, red, white, pink and variegated. Almond, pink and white. Calycanthus, or Sweet Scented Shrub. Currants, crimson and yellow flowering. Daphne, pink and rose. Deutzia, white and rose. Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower), yellow. Hydrangea, pink and white. Plum, double flowering, pink Japan Quince, red and white. Spireas, white and rose. Syringa, white. Snowball, white. Viburnum Plicatum, white. Wiegela, white to deep red.

FLOWERING TREES. Magnolias, white and purple. Judas Tree, pink. Peach, pink and white. Laburnum, yellow and purple. Fringe Tree, white and purple. Honey suckle Tartarian, red and white. Strawberry Tree, red and white. Horse Chestnut, red and white. Cherry, white. Catalpa, white and purple. Thorns, ~~pink~~, scarlet, red and white. *Cornus Florida*, white.

CUT-LEAVED TREES. Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder, Fern-Leaved Birch, Wier's Cut Leaved Maple.

PURPLE-LEAVED TREES AND SHRUBS. Purple-Leaved Beech, Purple-Leaved Berry, Purple-Leaved Birch, Purple-Leaved Elm, Purple-Leaved Filbert, Purple-Leaved Mapie, Purple-Leaved Oak, Purple or Blood-Leaved Peach.

DECIDUOUS UPRIGHT TREES. Sugar, Norway and Sycamore Maples. European and Oak-Leaved Mt. Ash, Pyramidalis Birch, American Chestnut, Salisburia, Elm, European and White-Leaved Lindens.

VARIEGATED LEAVED TREES AND SHRUBS. Variegated Leaved Alder, Variegated Leaved Deutzia, Variegated Leaved *Cornus*, Variegated Leaved Honeysuckle, Variegated Leaved Weigela, Variegated Leaved Althea.

WEEPING TREES. Willow, Kilmarnock, Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping and Elegans Pendula, and Young's Weeping, European Ash and Mt. Ash, Linden, Dwarf Weeping Cherry, Poplar, Camperdown Elm, New Weeping *Cornus*.

EVERGREENS. Among the Shrubs are *Mahonia Aquifolia*, yellow blossoms; Rhododendrons, rose, purple and white color; Tree Box, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes; Dwarf Arbor Vitæ; Dwarf or Mountain Pine; hardy and fine colored.

The Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vitæ are the best known of Evergreens. Either as single trees or in hedges they are indispensable. The Black and White Spruce vary in shades of color as their names indicate. The White Pine, light and graceful in its foliage; the Scotch, angular, spreading, irregular, but finely colored; and the Austrian, erect, regular in growth, and bearing upright cones; are well known and desirable. The Balsam Fir is a handsome Evergreen. The Siberian and Hovey's Arbor Vitæ are improvements on the common American; the first for its strong, thick-leaved foliage, and the other for its fine color and regular form. The Golden Arbor Vitæ may also be added. The Irish and Swedish Junipers are compact cones of foliage (the latter light in color), and contrast finely with the round topped trees.

HEDGES.

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated.

They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens, or shrubs well kept and pruned, to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then, with a little care it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

AILANTUS, Celestial Tree.

GLANDULOSA. From Japan. A lofty, rapid growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage, exempt from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage.

ALDER, *Alnus*.

EUROPEAN. (*Glutinosa*). A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere.

Imperiae Cut-Leaved. (*Lasciniata Imperialis*). A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. New.

APPLE, *Malus*.

CHINESE DOUBLE FLOWERING. *Spectabilis*. Very showy and ornamental; beautiful double rose-colored flowers.

ASH, *Fraxinus*.

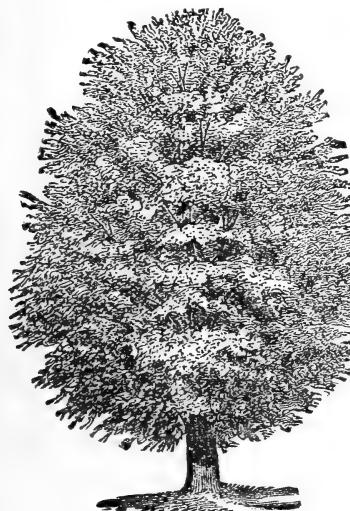
European. (*Excelsior*). A lofty tree, with pinnate foliage and spreading head.

GOLD BARKED. *Aurea*. Growth irregular; very ornamental in winter.

FLOWERING. *Ornus Europæns*. A very ornamental dwarf tree; flower fringe like, greenish white, early in June; in large clusters on end of the branches.

WILLOW-LEAVED. *Salicifolia*. A rapid, stout-growing tree, with narrow, wavy leaves; very ornamental.

AUCUBA-LEAVED. *Aucubæfolia*. A fine tree with gold blotched leaves.

BEECH, *Fagus*.

LACINTA. *Cut-Leaved*. Foliage deeply and finely cut.

PURPLE LEAVED. *Purpurea*. A remarkable species with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in autumn. A very striking contrast with ornamental trees.

FERN LEAVED. *Heterophylla*. Of elegant round habit, and delicately cut fern-like foliage. One of the finest lawn trees.

BIRCH, *Betula*.

PURPLE LEAVED. *Folii purpureis*. A very desirable novelty. With the habit of the Birches, it has beautiful purple foliage, as dark as that of the Purple Beech.

PYRAMIDALIS. Silvery white bark, with elegant pyramidal habits, like Lombardy Poplar.

BUTTERNUT.

A native tree, of medium size, spreading limbs, grayish colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the Ailanthus. Nut oblong and rough.

CATALPA.

Speciosa. A variety originating at the West, more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the Common Catalpa (*Syringafolia*) and blossoms

two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

SYRINGAFOLIA. A native of the South. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large, heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Late in July.

CORNUS.

FLORIDA. *White-flowering Dogwood*. An American species, of fine form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in Spring before the leaves appear, are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border or on the lawn. They are also very durable, lasting in favorable weather more than two weeks. Besides being a tree of fine form its foliage is of a grayish green color, glossy and handsome, and in the autumn turns to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most showy and beautiful objects at that season. We regard it, all things considered, as one of the most valuable trees for or-

ornamental planting, ranking next to the Magnolia among flowering trees, and only second to the Scarlet Oak, which it almost equals in brilliant foliage in autumn.

CHESTNUT, *Castanea*,

American Sweet, Vesca. Among our large collection of ornamental native forest trees, the Chestnut is unrivaled for its beauty. When grown in the open ground it assumes an elegant symmetrical form. The foliage is rich, glossy and healthy, and the whole tree is covered in early summer with long, pendant, tassel-like blossoms, than which there is none more graceful and beautiful. It is especially desirable for its nuts, which it bears profusely a few years after transplanting. The Chestnut thrives well on any soil except a wet one. When nursery grown, bears transplanting well, and when once established is a rapid grower, and soon comes into bearing.

CHERRY, *Cerasus*.

CHINESE, OR DWARF, WHITE FLOWERING, *Sinensis*, *A*, *pl.* A variety of the Morello, with double white flowers.

FLORE ALBA PLENO, Large Double Flowering Cherry. At the period of flowering a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature white rose. A valuable variety deserving of wide dissemination. May.

ELM, *Ulmus*.

American White, Americana. The noble, drooping spreading tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees.

CAMPESTRIS, English. More upright and compact habit than American, also, the leaves are smaller and more numerous.

PURPLE. A beautiful variety; leaves of rich purple color when young.

SCOTCH OR WYCH, *Montana*. A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth; foliage large.

SÜBEROSA, Cork-barked. Bark becomes covered with a fine dense cork with deep fissures.

HONEY LOCUST.

THREE THORNS ACACIA, *Gleditschia Triacanthus*. A rapid growing tree; delicate foliage, of a beautiful, fresh, lively green, and strong thorns. Makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge.

HORSE CHESTNUT, *Esculus*.

ALBA PLENA, Double White. A superb variety with large spikes of handsome double flowers.

Common, or White Flowering, *Hippocastanum*. A very beautiful, well known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

GLABRA, Buckeye. Similar to the Common, with small fruit and yellowish flowers.

RED FLOWERING, *Rubicunda*. Not so rapid a grower as the White; foliage of a dark green, and blooms earlier. A very showy tree.

HORSE CHESTNUT, Smooth Fruited, *Pavia*.

RED FLOWERING, *Rubra*. A small sized tree, with dark red flowers. A very crooked and irregular grower.

YELLOW FLOWERING, *Flava*. Has pale green leaves, and showy yellow flowers. A fine small tree. A very crooked and irregular grower.

HOP TREE.

TRIFOLIATA. A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged, and in clusters. Flowers in June.

HORNBEAM.

AMERICANA, American Hornbeam. A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form. Makes a very ornamental and useful hedge.

Judas Tree (*Cercis*) Red Bud.

AMERICAN, *Canadensis*. A small growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear.

JAPAN, *Japonica*. A superb variety from Japan.

LABURNUM.

ALPINA, Scotch. Blooms later than the Common.

COMMUNIS, Golden chain. A small tree of irregular shape; bears long pendant racemes of yellow flowers.

PURPUREA. Fine purple flowers.

LARCH, *Larix*.

EUROPEAN, *Europa*. An excellent, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

LINDEN, *Tilia*.

EUROPEAN, *Europa*. A very pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

WHITE OR SILVER LEAVED, *Argentea*. A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind.

On the best.

RUBRA, Red-twigg'd European Linden. A fine variety with blood red branches.

AMERICAN OR BASSWOOD, *Americana*. A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

LIQUIDAMBAR.

STYRACIFLUA, *Sweet Gum or Bilstead*. A fine native ornamental tree. The foliage resembles that of the Maple, and changes to a bright red in autumn.

MAGNOLIA.

Acuminata. A noble, beautiful tree, with very large leaves and yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple.

CONSPICUA. A beautiful Chinese variety, with large white flowers, that appear before the leaves. Tree of small size.

LENNEI. One of the best varieties; flowers large and of a dark rich purple color. Not hardy enough for the North.

NORBERTIANA. Large fragrant purple flowers.

SPECIOSA (Showy flowered). Similar habit to the Soulangiana; flowers paler and blooms later.

SOULANGEANA. Resembles the foregoing, except that the flowers are tinted with purple, and blooms earlier. A most desirable tree for all planters.

MAPLE, Acer.

Ash Leaved, Negundo. A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome, light green permeated foliage and spreading head; very hardy; excellent for avenues.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED, Lacinata. A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection.

SYCAMORE, Pseudo Platanus. A large noble variety, with spacious head and deep green foliage; a free grower, and very desirable as a shade tree.

Norway, Platanoides. A distinct foreign variety, with large broad leaves of a deep rich green. Probably the best Maple in cultivation.

PURPLE LEAVED, Purpurea. One of the most beautiful and distinctly marked of all; leaves purple red, particularly on the under side. A rapid, strong grower; hardy, and should be in every collection.

SCARLET, Rubrum. A rapid growing tree, with red flowers very early in the spring.

SCHWERDLERII, Schwerdler's Maple. A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. It is a great improvement on the well known Colchicum Rubrum, the foliage being much brighter and the growth more vigorous.

Silver Leaved, Dasycarpum. Of excellent rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect.

SUGAR OR ROCK, Saccharinum. A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

MOUNTAIN ASH, Pyrus.

European, Aucuparia. A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Oak-Leaved, Quercifolia. A variety with large hoary lobed leaves; distinct and fine.

OAK, Quercus.

AMERICANA. A tree of coarse growth and foliage, with large and bright colored berries.

CONCORDIA, Golden. A new variety of great beauty. Leaves green, heavily shaded with a rich golden yellow. A most striking and beautiful tree on the lawn, and should be in every collection.

PURPUREA. New and an admirable contrast to the Golden. Leaves of a very dark, rich purple, presenting a very striking and beautiful appearance. Very valuable.

VARIEGATA. Leaves distinctly margined with white; effective and pleasing.

PAULONIA, Imperialis.

A magnificent tropical looking tree from Japan, of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large upright panicles, and appear in May. Not hardy here.

PEACH, Amygdalus.

DOUBLE WHITE, Alba Plena. Very ornamental; flowers pure white and double; hardy.

VARIOUS COLORED, Versicolor, fl. pl. The most singular of all the flowering trees; flowers variously white and red and variegated on the tree at the same time. Flowers early and perfectly hardy.

PURPUREA, Blood-Leaved. Leaves are of a deep crimson purple in spring.

POPULAR.

FASTIGIATA, Lombardy. A very distinct, well known variety, of rapid growth and tall narrow form.

PRUNUS PISARDII. Purple Leaf Plum. A variety of extra merit. Rare.

SALISBURIA. Maiden Hair Tree, or Gingko.

ADIANTIFOLIA. A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines.

THORN. *Crataegus.*

DOUBLE WHITE. *Oxyacantha Plena.* Has small double white flowers.

DOUBLE SCARLET. *Coccinea, A. pl.* A fine variety; flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine, rich foliage.

"PAUL'S NEW DOUBLE." This is a new sort and the best. Flowers are in clusters like verbenas; are very double, large and full, and of a deep rich crimson.

FULIP TREE.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

SAXODIUM.

Distichium, Deciduous or Southern Cypress. A beautiful stately tree, with small, elegant yew-like foliage.

WHITE FRINGE. *Chionanthus Virginica.*

VIRGINICA. Blooms abundantly, bearing curious snow-white fringe-like flowers; is one of the most graceful and pleasing ornaments for the lawn.

WALNUT. *Juglans.*

NIGRA, Black Walnut. Another native species; of great size and majestic habit. Bark very dark and deeply furrowed. Foliage beautiful, each leaf being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Nut round.

VILLOW. *Salix.*

ROSEMARY LEAVED. *Rosemarina folia.* Very distinct and ornamental, with long, glossy, silver foliage. Makes a striking and pretty small tree when worked standard high.

ELLOW WOOD. *Virgilia Lutea.*

One of the finest American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long racemes of white sweet-scented flowers in June.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

ASH. *Fraxinus.*

EUROPEAN WEEPING. *Excelsior Pendula.* The common, well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

GOLD BARKED WEEPING. *Aurea Pendula.* A singular variety; bark in winter as yellow as gold.

LENTISCUS LEAVED WEEPING. *Lentiscifolia Pendula.* Fine glossy foliage; small leaves; dark colored bark, with slender, drooping branches. Makes an elegant tree.

BEECH.

WEEPING. *Pendula.* Originated in Belgium. Remarkably vigorous; picturesque tree, of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading. Quite ungainly in appearance, divested of their leaves—but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage of wonderful grace and beauty.

CHERRY. *Cerasus.*

PENDULA, Weeping. Is worked standard high, and forms a full, globular head, with shining leaves and white flowers.

PUMILA, Dwarf Weeping. Very delicate drooping branches and tiny leaves and flowers.

ELM. *Ulmus.*

Pendula, Camperdown. Its vigorous, irregular branches which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact roof-like head is formed; the finest Weeping Elm.

LINDEN, or LIME TREE. *Tilia.*

WHITE LEAVED WEEPING. *Alba Pendula.* A fine tree with large leaves and drooping branches.

MOUNTAIN ASH. *Pyrus.*

WEEPING. *Aucuparia Pendula.* A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors.

POPLAR. *Populus.*

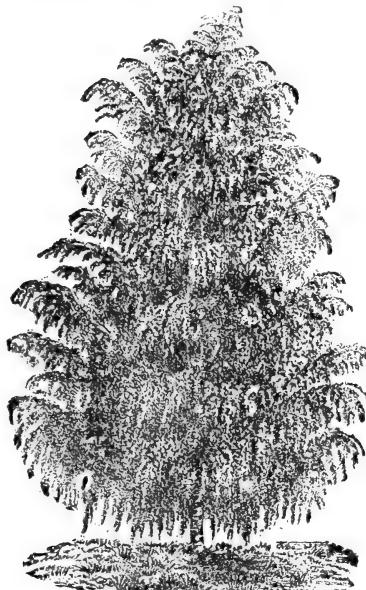
Balsam, or Balm of Gilead. A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large glossy foliage.

LARGE LEAVED WEEPING. *Grandidentata.* A variety having, when grafted high, long slender branches like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green and deeply serrated.

BIRCH, *Betula*.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING, *Lasiniata Pendula*. An elegant erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn.

ELEGANS PENNULATA. A new sort from Europe; habit nearly as pendulous as that of the Kilmarnock Willow.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

above growing so as to droop exactly the hardiness of the *Cornus* family, evening through the severest winters without injury.

SOPHORA, *Japonica*.

PENDULA, Weeping. Foliage and flowers similar to the upright variety; branches angular and drooping; one of the finest weepers.

WILLOW, *Salix*.

Weeping, *Babylonica*. Our common and well known Weeping Willow.

American Weeping, *American Pendula*. An American dwarf, slender, branched species, grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more ornamental than the *Babylonica*.

Kilmarnock Weeping, *Caprera Pendula*. An exceedingly graceful tree, with large glossy leaves; one of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy.

Wisconsin Weeping. Of drooping habit, and said to be perfectly hardy in the Northwest.

EVERGREENS.

ARBOR VITAE, *Thuja*.)

AMERICAN, *Occidentalis*. This plant is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few, or no plants ever failing if properly trained specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or for any other purpose.

COMPACTA. Parsons'. Foliage light green; habit dwarfish and quite compact.

ERICOIDES Heath-Leaved. Of low, dwarfish habit, forming a round, compact head, with delicate sharp pointed foliage.

Pyramidalis. The most beautiful of all the Arbor Vitæs, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

SIBERIAN. Siberica. The best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in Winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornamental trees and hedges.

Tom Thumb. Similar to the Heath-leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact habit; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.

GOLDEN. Aurea. A beautiful variety of the Chinese, compact and globular in form; color a lively yellowish green.

HOVEYI. A small tree, globular in form; foliage light green and very compact; hardy.

FIR, Picea.

Amabilis. Lovely Silver Fir. One of the rarest and finest of the California Firs. The branches are bushy and thickly covered with leaves, which are dark green above and silvery beneath, producing a very pleasing effect.

Cephaloniae. Silver Fir. From Europe. A very remarkable and beautiful species; very broad for its height; leaves silvery and dagger shaped, with a spire on the point. Quite hardy and vigorous.

Grandis. New. From Oregon. Hardy and beautiful in appearance.

Dauglasie. On trial in our nurseries.

Balsam, or American Silver. Balsamea. A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Nobilis. A lofty majestic tree, with dark shining green leaves and horizontal branches regularly arranged; one of the finest Evergreens native to America.

Nordmanniana. This is a symmetrical and imposing tree; the warm green of the young shoots contrast finely with the rich deep color of the old foliage; the best of the Silver Firs.

UNIPER JUNIPERUS.

Glaciosa. Red Cedar. The compact, comical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery foliage, renders it very distinct and desirable.

Reevesi. A beautiful form of the Chinese tree, of fine habit, with the branches somewhat drooping and spreading. Exceedingly hardy and very ornamental.

Virginian. Virginica. The Red Cedar. A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

Savin. Sabina. A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape, and made very ornamental.

Swedish. Suecica. Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with blush green foliage, of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

AMERICAN UPRIGHT. Communis Pendula. A remarkably pretty little tree, with dense upright growth, and handsome, festigiate form. The ends of the young shoots have a re-curved habit, which renders the foliage quite graceful.

PINE, Pinus.

MOUNTAIN, OR TABLE. A low, spreading or curious species, attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of the Scotch.

MONTEREY. Heavy wooded. This is also a noble tree attaining the height of 100 feet, found abundantly in the northwest coast of America and California; it is perfectly hardy here.

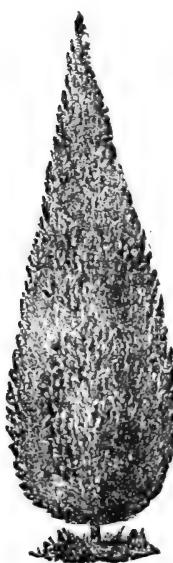
Excelsa. A native of the mountains of Northern India. A graceful and elegant tree with drooping silvery foliage, resembling that of the White Pine. Hardy and vigorous.

Austrian or Black. Austriaca. A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Dwarf or Mountain. Pumilio. A low-spreading, curious species attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of the Scotch.

Scotch. Sylvesteris. A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

White. Strobos. The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.



Irish. Hibernica. Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

RETINOSPIRA, Japinese Cypress.

A genus very similar to Cupressus. It comprises many sorts of wonderful beauty. They are natives of Japan, and very few will endure the rigor of our winters without protection. Wherever they can be preserved they will amply repay the effort made. The small varieties are exceedingly desirable for indoor culture in pots.

RETINSFORA SQUARROSA. A small-sized tree, with graceful drooping branches and glaucous green foliage.

Aurea. Similar in character to the above, with foliage distinctly marked with golden yellow.

Plumosa. A variety with fine short branches and small leaves. The soft plume-like appearance of the foliage gives it its name.

LAWSON'S CYPRESS. A most desirable tree from California, with elegant drooping branches, and feathery foliage; of a dark, glossy green hue.

SPRUCE. *Abies*

Norway. Excelsa. A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best Evergreens for hedges.

AMERICAN WHITE. *Alba.* A tall tree, with compact branches and light green foliage.

PYRAMIDALIS. A tree of very compact and fastigiate, but slow growth.

ELEGANS. A pyramidal growing plant, of moderate size; fine for the lawn.

Nigro-Black Spruce. A fine native tree of compact growth, with smooth blackish bark and bluish leaves.

Eastern Spruce. From the shores of the Black Sea. A handsome tree remarkable for its graceful habit and slender foliage.

*Hamlock or Weeping. *Canadensis.** An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew, distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

AI THEA, or ROSE OF SHARON. *Hibiscus*.

These are fine shrubs, and especially valuable because of their flowering in the fall when nearly all other shrubs are out of bloom. Entirely hardy and easy of cultivation.

Boule de Feu. A fine new variety, of vigorous growth. Flowers large, very double, and of a beautiful violet red color.

Double Variegated, or Painted Lady. Fine double flowering; variegated pink and white.

DOUBLE LILAC. *Paeoniflora*. Very handsome, double lilac-flowering.

Double Purple. *Purpurea*. Double, reddish purple; fine.

Double Red. *Rubra Plena*. Double red flowers.

Totus Albus. Double white, with pink center.

Variegated Leaved Double Purple. A very showy kind, distinct, leaves variegated with light yellow, flowers double purple; exceptionally fine.

ALMOND. *Amygdalus*

Dwarf Double Rose Flowering, *Pumila Rosea*. A beautiful shrub, with small, double, rosy blossoms.

DWARF DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING, *Pumila Alba*.

ANEMONE, JAPONICA, *Alba*. A very desirable, thoroughly hardy, pure white lawn or garden plant. Grows about 18 inches high. Flowers two inches in diameter. Blooms in the fall. Very beautiful for cemetery plots.

BERRBERRY. *Berberis*.

*Common European. *Vulgaris*.* Red fruited.

*Purple-Leaved, *Purpurea*.* An interesting and beautiful variety, with violet purple leaves and fruit.

BUCKTHORN. *Rhamnus.*

PURGING, *Catharticus*. A valuable, hardy, robust shrub, with dark, rich foliage and white flowers, followed by black berries. Used extensively for hedges, and being very hardy, is one of the most desirable plants for this purpose.

CALYCANTHUS, SWEET SCENTED SHRUB, or ALSPICE.

Floridus, Sweet-scented Shrubby. An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color.

CURRENT. *Ribes.*

CRIMSON FLOWERING, *Sanguineum*.

YELLOW FLOWERING, *Aureum*.

DAPHNE.

MESEREUM PINK, *Mezereum*. Flowers appear very early, before the leaves, and are very beautiful.

TRAILING, *Coneurum*. A very low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals from May to November; flowers rose color.

DEUTZIA.

Rough-Leaved, *Scabra*. One of the most beautiful profuse flowering shrubs; white.

Slender Branched, *Gracilis*. A charming species, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold; flowers pure white; fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely at a low temperature in the winter.

Crenata Flora Plena. Similar in growth and habit as the above; white tinged with rose.

CANDIDISSIMA. Double white flowering. One of the finest shrubs, producing snow white flowers of great beauty, and valuable for bouquets and baskets.

DOGWOOD. *Cornus*,

MASCULA VARIEGATA. Leaves striped with pale yellow or white; very beautiful.

CORNELIAN CHERRY. *Mascula*. Bright yellow flowers in May.

RED BRANCHED. *Sanguinea*. Very conspicuous and ornamental in Winter, on account of its blood-red bark.

EUONYMUS—**Burning Bush**—**Strawberry Tree**

A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose-colored; planted with a back ground of Evergreens, the effect of contrast is very fine.

Latifolius. Broad Leaved Euonymus. Forms a tree 10 to 20 feet high. Fruit large, and of a deep blood red color; a very ornamental species.

EUROPAEUS. *Europaeus* Euonymus. Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit rose-colored.

ELDER. *Sambucus*,

CUT-LEAVED. *Lacinitia*. A fine variety, of vigorous growth, and deeply laciniated foliage.

VARIEGATED LEAVED. *Variegata*. A hardy, variegated shrub, very showy and fine.

FILBERT. *Corylus*,

PURPLE LEAVED. *Purpurea*. A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; distinct and fine.

FRAGSYTHIA.

VIDRIDISSIMA. Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow, very early in Spring. A fine, hardy shrub. Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China.

GLOBE FLOWER. *Kerria*.

JAPAN. *Japonica*. A slender, green-branched shrub, covered with a profusion of globular yellow flowers from July to October.

HALESIAS, or Silver Bell.

FOUR WINGED. *Tetrapetra*. A fine, large, and very ornamental shrub, with beautiful, white, bell shaped flowers, in great abundance in May.

HONEYSUCKLE, Upright. *Lenitera*.

Red Tartarian. *Tartaria Rabra*. A well-known shrub; flowers bright pink, which appear in May.

White Tartarian, *Tartaria Alba*. Like the preceding, but has dull, white flowers.

JASMINUM. Jessamine.

NUDIFLORUM. A shrub with long, slender branches and small deep green leaves; has a profusion of richly scented yellow flowers through spring and summer.

HYDRANGEA.

Large Clustered, *Paniculata*. A fine, large shrub, bearing showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly, or on the lawn in masses.

QUERCIFOLIA, Oak-Leaved Hydrangea. A hardy, massive shrub, of woody growth and bushy habit. Leaves lobed like those of the oak, and downy beneath, turning to crimson in autumn; flowers white changing to purple.

"OTAKSA." Large foliage of a deep green; bears a profusion of deep rose-colored flowers in huge trusses; new and very fine.

THOS. HOGG. A beautiful variety, with large trusses of pure white flowers. Not hardy, but very valuable for forcing.

LALAC. Syringa.
CHARLES THE TENTH. A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

Common Purple, Vulgaris Purpurea. Bluish purple flowers.

Persian Persica. Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

LARGE FLOWERED WHITE, Alba Grandiflora. A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

Rothonagensis, Rubra. A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size, and very abundant; one of the finest Lilacs.

PLUM. Prunus.
TRILOBA, Double Flowering Plum. A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers semi-double; of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long, slender branches; native of China; hardy.

PURPLE FRINGE. SMOKE TREE. Rhus Cotinus.
A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, so as to require considerable space; covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky, fringe like flowers, desirable for its striking peculiarity of flowering.

QUINCE JAPAN. Cydonia Japonica.
Scarlet. An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring, and one of the best early shrubs we have; makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

BLUSH JAPAN, Alba. A beautiful variety of the preceding, with delicate white and blush flowers.

SNOWBERRY. Racemosus. Has tiny pink flowers succeeded by white berries that hang for months.

SPIRAEA.
The Spiraeas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

Billardi. Rose color; blooms nearly all summer.

Callosa. A pink flowering variety, of strong habit; very fine.

Double-Flowering Plum Leaved, Prunifolia, fl. pl. Very beautiful; its flowers like white daisies; from Japan. Blooms in April.

DOUGLASI, Douglas' Spiraea. Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July.

EXIMEA. Flowers bright rose color. July. One of the best.

ELM LEAVED, Ulmifolia. Leaves somewhat resembling the Elm. Large, round clusters of white flowers.

Golden Leaved, Aurea. An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

Lance-Leaved, Lanceolata. Narrow pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant; a charming shrub. Blooms in April.

Reevesii, fl. pl. Reeves' Double. Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters. One of the best.

BYRINGA. Philadelphus.
All the species and varieties of the Syringa have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant.

Garland, Coronarius. The common popular shrub, with pure white, delicately perfumed flowers.

Large Flowered, Grandiflorus. A conspicuous, showy kind with large flowers and irregular branches.

TAMARIX.
AFRICAN, Africana. This is a very beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes.

VIBURNUM.
Snow Ball, Opulus. A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in May and June.

PLICATUM, Plicate Viburnum. A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads.

WEIGELA.
Rose Colored, Rosea. An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blossoms in May.

Amabilis or Splendens. Of much more robust habit; large foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in autumn; a great acquisition.

Floribunda. Crimson, new and very fine.

WEIGELA.

Desboisi. A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling rosea, but flowers much darker. One of the darkest and best.

Hortensis Nivea. Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering. Foliage large; habit vigorous. A very profuse bloomer.

Van Hotti. A new variety of vigorous growth with dark rich crimson flowers, produced in great abundance. Darker than Desboisi, and decided acquisition.

Variegated Leaved, Fol. Variegata. Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

WHITE FRINGE, Chionanthus.

Virginian, Virginica. One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage, and delicate, fringe-like white flowers.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

AKEBIA.

Quinata. A fine rapid growing climber, with dark green leaves, and purple blossoms in early summer.

AMPELOPSIS.

Veitchii. A mineature foliaged creeper which clings with the tenacity of Ivy; beautiful leaves of a glossy green shaded with purple; perfectly hardy, and colors finely in autumn.

Quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper. A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in the autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome, dark blue berries. The vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in summer not inferior to it.

ARISTOLOCHIA Birthwort.

Siphon, Tube Flowered or Dutchman's Pipe. A twining vine of rapid growth, having large dark green leaves and curious brownish pipe-shaped bloom.

BIGNONIA OR TRUMPET FLOWER.

SCARLET, Kadicans. A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet shaped scarlet flowers in August.

LARGE FLOWERED, Grandiflora. A magnificent vine with large flowers, but not so hardy.

HONEYSUCKLE, Lonicera.

Monthly Fragrant or Dutch, Belgica. Blooms all summer; very sweet.

COMMON WOODBINE, Periclymena. A strong, rapid grower, flowers very showy; red outside, buff within. June and July.

Chinese Twinning, Japonica. Holds its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

Halliana, Hall's New. Nearly evergreen; flowers pure white; produced abundantly; fragrant like a Jassamine.

YELLOW TRUMPET, Aurea. A well known variety, with yellow trumpet flowers.

Scarlet Trumpet, Sempervirens. This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation. It is a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

IVY, Hedera.

ENGLISH, Helix. A well known old and popular sort.

NEW SILVER STRIPED. Deep green leaves, heavily margined with white; very striking.

VARIEGATED LEAVED, Fol. Variegata. With smaller leaves than the preceding. The Evergreen Iives often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of a wall or a building.

SILK VINE, Periploca.

GRECA. A graceful, rapid growing vine, with dark glossy foliage and velvety brown flowers.

WISTARIA.

CHINESE, Sinensis. A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established, makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

DOUBLE PURPLE WISTARIA, Flore Pleno. A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and with racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the Wistaria Sinensis, so well known as one of our best climbing plants.

★ISTARIA.

AMERICAN, Frutescens. A native variety of vigorous habit, and small clusters of light blue, fragrant flowers.

Chinese White. Introduced by M. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions.

AMERICAN WHITE. A native seedling; pure white. Bunches short. A free bloomer.

CLEMATIS.

The Clematis is worthy of the widest dissemination, and a foremost place in every collection.

Since 1862, when the Jackmanni was produced in England, the Clematis has grown in favor and interest—new varieties of great beauty having been produced every year since, until now it stands as one of the most popular ornamental plants.

The Clematis is a plant which bears removal and handling remarkably well; it lives easily, it will do well in any good soil, though best probably in a rich loam; wherever you plant one make the soil rich if you can. A generous mulching, fall and spring, will ensure a rich harvest of flowers.

We have arranged the varieties now on hand in three classes; first, those that flower from shoots of the current year's growth; second, those that flower only on last year's wood; third, the Double Flowering sorts.

PERPETUALS.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN BLOOMS, FLOWERING ON SHOOTS OF THE SAME YEAR'S GROWTH.

ALBA MAGNA. This is the finest of all the white varieties of the early Lanuginosa section, having remarkably broad sepaled flowers; pure white color.

ALEXANDRA. This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth, and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color. New and desirable. July to October.

EARL BEACONSFIELD. A rich, royal purple, splendid form. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Flammula. An old and well-known variety, which is highly prized for the fragrance of its small flowers and its remarkably dark green leaves, which remain on the plant very late. A vigorous grower. July to October.

GRAND DUCHESS. A splendid variety, with flowers about nine inches across, bluish white and of good quality. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

HENDERSONI. This is a handsome variety, of very free-blooming character. The flowers are of a rich bluish purple color, and bell-shaped. It is ornamental not only on account of the profusion of its flowers, but also for the long continuance of its blossoming season. June to October.

Henryi. New, and one of the best perpetual hybrids, of robust habit, and a very free bloomer. The flowers are white, large and very showy. July to October.

IMPERATRICE EUGENIE. This is one of the best, if not the best white Clematis. The plant is vigorous, and produces flowers profusely, which are of fine form, large, and of a pure white. July to October.

Jackmanni. This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit of the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successive bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no superior and very few if any equals. July to October.

Lanuginosa Candida. A variety of the above, having large, delicately tinted, grayish white after the flowers are fully expanded. One of the best. July to October.

LANUGINOSA NIVEA. This is one of the finest of blooming plants; it has great merit in these particulars, viz: it is pure white—it is a perpetual bloomer—it opens its first blossoms earlier than Jackmanni, and thence continuing to bloom onward until arrested by frost. June to October.

LAWSONIANA. A hybrid variety, showy and free, with very large, beautiful rosy-purple flowers, which are produced profusely and in continuous succession July to October.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

MADAM VAN HOUTTE. A new white variety, having flowers remarkably fine in size and quality. July to October.

MORIKATA OKI. Satiny pale mauve; slightly cupped.

MRS. HOPE. A satiny mauve color, the bar of a rather darker tint.

Mrs. Moore. White, showing in the young state a slight mauve shade along the bar.

MRS. G. INNES. Double, pale lavender blue.

MAGNIFICA. A very distinct and effective Clematis. A free flowering variety of the Jackmanni type, giving a great profusion of blooms continuously. The flowers are of a rich purple, with a distinct red bar through the center of each flower leaf. July to October.

MARIE LEFEBVRE. A new vigorous growing variety, with large flowers of a pale silvery mauve, with a deeper mauve colored bar. July to October.

MODESTA. This variety has a free-growing and free-blooming character, with flowers of a fine sort, and of a bright blue color. July to October.

MRS. JAMES BATEMAN. This is a new variety of great merit; a free successional bloomer, continuing throughout the season to yield an abundant crop of its showy blossoms, which are of a reddish lilac, changing to a pale lavender as they become older. July to October.

MADAM GRANGE. Crimson violet, red bar in center.

OTTO FRÖBEL. This is a splendid variety with a very robust habit and very large flowers of a grayish tinted or French white color, and a good form and texture. July to October.

PRINCESS OF WALES. A deep bluish mauve, with a satiny surface. An exceedingly fine Clematis.

PURPUREA ELEGANS. Deep violet purple, light-colored filaments, and pinkish brown anthers. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

PERFECTA. This is a very fine variety of the Lanuginosa class, with large, white, well-formed and handsome flowers; slightly tinted at first, but bleaching to pure white. July to October.

PRINCE OF WALES. This is one of the very profuse flowering varieties of vigorous habit; showy and free. The flowers are of a deep purple with a red bar in the center of each flower leaf. First rate for bedding as well as training up. July to October.

ROBERT HANBURY. A bluish lilac, flushed at the edge with red, and having the bar slightly fringed with red.

RUBELLA. One of the finest of the Jackmanni class, having the same habit of abundant and continuous blooming until frozen up. The flowers are large and of a deep velvety claret color; showy and effective. July to October.

RUBRO VIOACEA. This is another of the Jackmanni class, producing flowers in great profusion, which are of a maroon-purple, flushed with reddish violet. One of the best. July to October.

SAMUEL MOULSON. Mauve, with reddish tint on the bars.

Star of India. A very showy, very free flowering sort with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey-red bars in the center of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.

Viticella Major. This is an improved form of the Viticella; is a free grower, with flowers of reddish-plum color.

VITICELLA RUBRA GRANDIFLORA. This is the nearest approach to a crimson Clematis yet obtained. The flowers, which are very abundant, are of a dull crimson color, and having green stamens. July to October.

The following varieties flower in spring and early summer, from the old or ripened wood of the previous year's growth.

ALBERT VICTOR. This is one of the early flowering hybrids, having large flowers of a deep lavender, with a paler bar in the center of each sepal. The flowers are produced freely from the last of May to the first of July.

AURÉLIANA. A valuable hybrid variety; flowers large and of a lively porcelain blue color, which are produced in great profusion. June to October.

APIFOLIA. Japan. Vigorous, abundant; light yellow flowers in August. Excellent to cover rock work, &c.

Coccinea Scarlet Clematis. Flowers most brilliant scarlet, quite unlike that of any other Clematis. Blooms in July. Very choice and rare.

DUKE OF NORFOLK. A very deep mauve color, with a broadish pale bar. The anthers are dark colored.

DUCHESS OF TECK. A pure white, with a faint delicate mauve bar. Awarded first-class certificate by the Royal Botanic Society.

EDITH JACKMAN. White, delicate flush of mauve.

FAIR ROSAMOND. Free-growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is white with a bluish cast, having a light wine red bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July.

LADY LONDESBOUROUGH. One of the best of the early flowering Japanese Hybrids. The flowers are large, of a silvery gray, with a paler bar in the center of each sepal. June to July.

MRS. GEO. JACKMAN. Satiny white with a creamy bar. This variety often flowers in the young wood, giving it more the character of a perpetual bloomer. This is one of the best of the early flowering whites.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Delicate bluish white tint, of bright rosy lilac at the base of bar.

MISS BATEMAN. One of the most charming of the spring flowering hybrids, having large white flowers, with chocolate red anthers, and somewhat fragrant. May and June.

MONTANA. A remarkably free-growing, exceedingly ornamental, hardy, Indian Climber, well adapted for trailing over walls or trellises. The flowers are white, with a dash of pink and tuft of straw-colored stamens. Sweet-scented and very copious—the branches literally becoming converted into floral garlands.

STANDISHII. Introduced from Japan. A remarkably free growing variety, with beautiful, richly colored, very finely formed flowers, of a light mauve-purple color. One of the best. June.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY. Blush ground; effective dash of bronze, with a distinct bar of plum red.

THE QUEEN. A new variety, having a free habit and remarkably handsome foliage and flowers of a delicate lavender color.

CRISPA. Fine Violet Blue, bell shaped.

DOUBLE SORTS.

COUNTESS OF LOVELACE. A decided advance on C. John Gould Veitch, both in habit, color and form. A bluish-lilac, rosette-shaped, forming a double flower.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. This is without doubt the best of the double pure whites. Delicately scented.

ENCHANTRESS. A very large and distinct variety. Good habit, bearing very double white flowers. The exterior petals are very prettily flushed in the center with rose. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

EXCELSIOR. A distinct double flowered sort, with flowers about six inches across, of a grayish purple or deep mauve color, marked with a plum-colored bar. The outer flower leaves of the same color as the large ones. It is a first-class certificate variety.

Fortunei. This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large double, white and somewhat fragrant.

JOHN GOULD VEITCH. Sent from Japan in 1862. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like Fortune, except in the color of the flowers. June to July.

Lucie Lemoine. New. Flowers white, double, large and well formed; composed of 75-90 sepals; very showy. June.

HARDY GHENT AZALIAS.

This class of Azalias are sufficiently hardy for open air culture, and will stand our winters without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable, at least until they become established. They are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, presenting the best effect where massed in beds. They require no other than an ordinary garden soil, with moderate fertilizing each year.

LIST OF VARIETIES WITH BRIEF DESCRIPTION.

AMENA. Bright purple and double.

CALENDULACEA FLAMMEA. Scarlet.

CONCINNA. Dark orange.

CORDON. Light orange.

BOUQUET DE FLORE. Pink and white. Fine.

CRUENTA. Scarlet. Fine.

NARCISSA FLORA. Splendid yellow. Double.

NUDI FLORA. Pink and white.

DR. GRAY. Scarlet.

NE PLUS ULTRA. Orange. Fine.

PENICELLATA-STELLATA. Straw color and salmon.

W.M. C. BRYANT. Pink and orange.

CHINESE AZALIAS.

These are half hardy and require the protection of conservatory, green-house or frame during winter. Otherwise they may be treated the same as the Ghents.

ALBA PERFECTA. Fine white.

AMARANTINA SPLENDIDA. Rosy purple.

ADOLPHE DE NASSAU. Large rose.

COLORIS NOVA. Superb crimson.

GEORGIANA. Copper red scarlet.

LOUISE MARGOTTIN. White, semi-double, striped with crimson.

IVERIANA. White, striped with rose.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. Large, semi-double, white, striped and blotched with rosy salmon. Extra fine.

MADAM PERRINE. Variegated.

MARIE VERVAINE. Variegated, crimped.

SYMMETRY. Good form; rosy salmon.

TRIOMPHE DE LEDEBURG. Scarlet crimson. Fine.

CAMELIAS.

The Camelia is not sufficiently hardy for open air culture, but requires artificial warmth. It blooms through the winter and early spring months, and requires a soil of rich loam and well rotted compost thoroughly mixed.

ALBA PLENA. White; one of the best known and best varieties in cultivation.
CARSWELLIANA. Variegated. Fine.
CHANDLERII. Red and white.
ELATA. Dark crimson.
DUCHESS D'ORLEANS. Flesh colored, striped with white

JEFFERSONII. Bright crimson. Fine form.
LADY HUME'S BLUSH. Flesh color.
SHERWOODII. Rosy crimson.
WILLIAM IV. Splendid; variegated red and white.
WILLIAM PENN. Cherry red. Fine.
WILDERII. Bright rose. Fine form.

RHODODENDRONS.

These are the most magnificent of all Evergreen Shrubs, with rich green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They flourish best in a rich garden soil, and like Azaleas, are the most effective when grouped.

The following are the most hardy varieties:

ALBUM ELEGANS. Large white flower; an admirable variety and strong grower.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A superb crimson, very fine foliage.
BERTIE PARSONS. Lilac blush.
BICOLOR. Dark rose.
BLANDYANUM. A very bright rose. One of the best.
CATAWBIENSE (Seedling). Having lilac colored and red flowers simply.

EVERESTIANUM. Rosy lilac, with crimped petals and yellow eye. Very fine.
GRANDIFLORUM. Deep rose, inclining to crimson; an abundant bloomer. One of the best sorts.
PERSPICUUM. White.
PURPUREUM. Purple.
ROSEUM ELEGANS. Rosy tinted. Very fine.
ROSEUM SUPERBUM. A good late sort; rose colored.
SPECIOSUM. A light pink; late bloomer.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ASHBERRY, Mahonia.

HOLLY LEAVED, Aquifolia. A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy, and makes a good hedge.

BOX, Buxus.

DWARF, *Suffruticosa*. The well-known variety used for hedging.

TREE BOX. Several sorts.

EUONYMUS.

RADICANS VARIEGATA. A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit; it is perfectly hardy, and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for hedging.

ROSES.

HYBRID PERPETUAL, OR HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES.

Hybrid or Remontant Roses are perfectly hardy, free and constant bloomers, of all shades of colors, from very dark to perfectly white.

To obtain the most satisfactory results, they should be planted in rich, deep, well drained soil, and severely pruned in early spring, before the buds start.

Achille Gonod. Dark carmine red; very large, full and bold flower.

ADMIRAL LAPEYROUSE. A well formed rose of good size, and dark, rich crimson color; hardy and a free bloomer.

ALFRED COLOMB. Bright carmine red; clear color, large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. Carmine; a beautiful shade; moderately full and very large.

Auguste Mie. Clear rosy pink; very large and finely cupped; vigorous, fine.

ALBA CARNEA. White, with delicate pink shading. Moderate size; free bloomer; very beautiful.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN. Rich velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort, though a shy bloomer in autumn.

BOIELDIEU. Extra large, very full, double and sweet; bright crimson scarlet, elegantly shaded; very brilliant and showy.

Baronne de Maynard. Pure white, medium sized flowers; good form; very double and one of the most persistent of bloomers.

Beauty of Waltham. Almost full; beautiful bright cherry color.

Baronne Prevost. Deep rose; very large and full; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; one of the oldest and finest of this class.

Belle of Normandy. Silvery rose color; large, full and globular in form. Extra fine.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance, very beautiful. A moderate grower only.

CARL COERS. Deep purple, large and double.

Climbing Jules Margottin. Carmine-rose, lightened with pink; full flowers of medium size, very pretty in bud. This is a decided acquisition; the flowers are the same as in the old variety, except that they are a little smaller, and quite as freely produced; the growth is more vigorous.

COUNTESS OF OXFORD. A seedling from Victor Verdier. Bright carmine, fading in the sun; very large and full; not fragrant. Wood almost thornless; foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in bud; valuable for forcing.

CHARLES LEFBVRE. Fine bright red; center purple shaded; large and globular; one of the grandest roses.

Caroline de Sansal. Clear, delicate flesh color, becoming blush; magnificent variety; the best rose of its color in the catalogue, surpassing even the Victoria, which is very similar in color; growth vigorous and foliage luxuriant.

Climbing Victor Verdier. Rosy carmine, purplish edges; showy and very effective.

Coquette des Alps. White, lightly shaded with carmine; of medium size. A free bloomer.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white, flowering in clusters; a very free bloomer.

DOCTOR ARNAL. Bright crimson, fine form, large and double; good grower, free bloomer.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH. Rich velvety vermillion; very hardy and vigorous.

DUKE OF TECK. Bright crimson scarlet, clear and distinct in its vividness of color, beyond anything else, a real march towards a true scarlet rose. The flower is large, very double, of good, bold, pointed, globular form. Very free flowering habit, and bold, erect growth, with grand foliage.

EMPRESS OF INDIA. An imperial rose in every respect; splendid form, very large, full and double; very fragrant; color dark violet crimson, finely shaded and velvety.

ELIZA BOELLE. White, lightly tinged with rose; medium size; good form.

FRANCOIS MICHELON. Deep carmine rose, very large, full and of fine globular form; fragrant and a free bloomer. A seedling from La Reine. A very distinct, choice sort; excellent, late in June and July, when other varieties are gone.

General Washington. Brilliant rosy crimson; large and double; fine.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective.

Giant of Battles. Very deep, brilliant crimson center; dwarf habit, free bloomer, and one of the very best.

JOHN BRIGHT. Named in honor of the great English statesman; solid growing crimson; full, regular form; fragrant and free.

JOASINE HANET. Purplish red; very full; blooms in clusters.

JOHN HOPPER. Rose, with rosy crimson center; splendid form.

Jules Margottin. Light brilliant crimson; large, full and beautiful.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Beautiful maroon; medium size; full, of fine shape, deliciously perfumed.

Lion of Combats. Deep clouded crimson; showy and fine.

La Reine. Bright rosy pink; very large, double and sweet; one of the best.

Lord Raglan. Fiery crimson, shaded with purple; large and finely formed. A superb rose and a vigorous grower.

Leopold Premier. Bright, dark red; fine form; large and fine.

LEOPOLD HAUSBURG. Bright carmine, large and full; habit somewhat pendant.



"SUNSET" NEW TEA. Off shoot of Pearl des Jardins; color, tawny shade of saffron and orange; a superb rose for forcing for florists.

AMERICAN BANNER, STRIPED TEA. Color bright carmine; striped and slashed with white; free bloomer.

LOUISE MARGOTTIN. Beautiful pink; cupped form.

LORD McCARTNEY. Crimson, as bright as General Jacqueminot; of very fine appearance; prolific in bloom and very hardy; very desirable.

MADAME LA CHARME. Rose, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in spring.

Madame Laffay. Rosy crimson, large and double; one of the oldest and best.

MRS. ELLIOTT. Bright rose; large, vigorous, and one of the best.

MADAME DERROULIX DOUVILLE. Beautiful rose color; distinct; large, full; an excellent rose; a good grower.

MARSHAL FOREY. Crimson; one of the richest dark shaded roses; cupped, good size and a free bloomer; very hardy.

MADAMOISELLE EUGENIE VERDIER. A seedling from Victor Verdier. Beautiful silvery-rose; large, full, of fine form; large lustrous foliage, exquisite buds; of great merit.

MABEL MORRISON. A sprout from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. Though not so full in flower as we would like it, it is the best white Hybrid Perpetual raised.

Madame Charles Wood. One of the most valuable Hybrid Perpetual Roses ever introduced. The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet, with maroon shading; it blooms soon after planting out and continues to bloom all summer.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY. Deep rose, with crimson shading. Perfectly imbricated, round, globular form, like a well arranged ball, a grand Autumnal Rose, and perhaps the finest shape yet raised; a strong, compact habited plant.

MARCHIONESS OF EXETER. A seedling from Jules Margottin. Free. Rosy vermillion size medium or large; form semi-globular, full, fragrant. A rose of considerable substance.

Madame Victor Verdier. Bright cherry rose; large, compact and finely cupped; blooms in clusters. A free bloomer.

MADAME BOUTIN. Dark cherry rose, large, and of bold, globular form.

Marie Bauman. Brilliant carmine crimson. Large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color, good foliage, by far the largest variety in cultivation.

PAEONIA. Cherry red, brilliant; extra fine form, a beautiful rose.

PIERRE NORTING. Deep velvety crimson. A beautiful globular-shaped flower, distinct and fine.

PRINCE THE NINTH. Bright purplish red, changing to violet. Very large and full; robust and profuse bloomer; one of the best.

PORTLAND BLANCHE. Pure white flowers, like Blanche Vibert. Said to bloom more freely in the fall.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Dark crimson, medium size, rich. A most prolific bloomer, and should be in every collection. Hardy and a fair grower.

PERLE DES BLANCHES. Vigorous, very large and full, well formed; white center, changing to flesh color.

RICHARD SMITH. Velvety maroon; very dark.

RENIE BLANCHE. Pure white, beautifully cupped. Exceedingly beautiful, both in bud and in bloom.

Star of Waltham. Carmine-crimson, medium or large size; semi-globular, full. Foliage very large, smooth green wood, with occasional red thorns.

Sir Garnet Wolseley. Vermilion, shaded with bright carmine. Color well maintained throughout.

Sydnie. Blush, large and fine, distinct; a vigorous grower.

Victor Verdier. Clear rose, globular, fine form and free bloomer. Superb.

VICTORIA. Pale blush, nearly white, very large, full and double. Strong grower and abundant bloomer.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH. Rosy lilac, large and beautifully formed, vigorous and profuse bloomer. One of the best.

XAVIER OLEO. Velvety black. Splendid.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

These are produced by crossing Tea Roses with Hybrid Perpetuals. La France is of this class and is probably more highly prized than any other Rose. They are not quite as robust as the Hybrid Perpetuals, but sufficiently so to endure our climate with a little protection in winter.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. Very tender flesh-color, center of deeper tint, very large, Centifolia Rose shaped; fine.

CHARLES MARGOTTIN. A seedling from Jules Margottin, reddish crimson; form semi-cupped, very large, full and sweet, retains color well, and is a very fine bloomer; foliage slightly crimped.

CHESTNUT HYBRID. Cherry carmine, with a shade of violet, flowers large, full, slightly fragrant. A fine bloomer in spring, but not in autumn; distinct and fine.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Bright crimson, changing to reddish crimson; large; full flowers, without fragrance. A showy, good Rose, both in bud and flower.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT. Silvery rose, of large globular form, highly scented. Both in color and fragrance this variety resembles La France, but the flowers are more circular and the foliage larger. If it proves sufficiently distinct from La France, it will be a great addition.

DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER. Carmine-rose, large, full flowers, with a faint Tea odor. This retains very nearly the same shade of colors as Marquis de Casteilane, which is not common among the Teas.

La France. Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a Tea Rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses, a moderate grower; semi-hardy.

JEAN SISLEY. Lilac-rose; large or very large; very full, with sweet fragrance. A very free bloomer, always in flower, but having too much substance it is not valuable for forcing, the buds not opening well, probably it will be more useful for open air culture than for the house.

MICHAEL SAUNDERS. Free or mod. Bronzed rose, a distinct color; large, beautifully formed flowers, which from their great fullness, do not always open well under glass, but are fine in open air, somewhat fragrant.

NANCY LEE. Satiny rose, of a very delicate and lovely shade. Beautiful buds, of medium size, highly perfumed; growth slender.

PIERRE GUILLOT. Bright dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine, petals beautifully veined with pure white, flowers large, very double and full, a free bloomer and very sweet.

VISCOUNTESS FALMOUTH. (Seeded from President, fertilized with Moss Rose Superb Notting.) Flowers extra large and full, splendid form, color delicate pinkish rose, back of petals bright carmine. This color overlapping the other, gives it a most lovely appearance, very distinct and beautiful. It is a constant bloomer and very fragrant.

BOURBON ROSES.

These are not quite so hardy as the preceding class, requiring protection in the winter. They are continual bloomers, of vigorous rapid growth, with rich luxuriant foliage.

BLANCHIE LAFITTE. Pale flesh color; full and beautiful.

HERMOSA. Light blush, or flesh color, large, full and double; grows freely and blooms profusely; fine.

LOUISE ODIER. Fine bright rose, large, full cupped form.

LOUIS MARGOTTIN. Delicate satin rose, fine form, a free bloomer and a superb new rose.

OMAR PASHA. Scarlet crimson, fine and vigorous; one of the very best.

QUEEN OF THE BOURBONS. Fawn colored rose, beautiful and profuse bloomer.

SIR J. PAXTON. Deep rose, shaded with crimson; very strong grower, fine, rich foliage and free bloomer.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON. Pale flesh, with a fawn shade, very large, full, beautiful.

NOISETTE ROSES.

These are the finest autumnal bloomers, and are distinguished by flowering in clusters. They are not quite hardy, requiring protection during the winter.

AUGUSTA. Sulphur yellow, large and full, very fragrant, a strong grower; similar to, if not identical with Solfaterre.

CAROLINE MARINESSE. Creamy white, small and full, early hardy, flowers resemble those of Felicite Perpetual.

CLOTH OF GOLD, Chromatella. Rich, deep yellow; large double, fragrant, and a vigorous grower.

CELINE FORESTIER. Fine bright yellow, highly fragrant, a strong grower and profuse bloomer; a fine rose.

LAMARQUE. White, with sulphur center, flowers in clusters. A magnificent climbing rose under glass.

LADY EMILY PEEL. Has pure white flowers in large clusters, a free grower and fine for pillars.

NARCISSE. Pale yellow, a beautiful tea-scented rose.

YELLOW. Sulphur yellow, rather feeble grower.

SOLFATERRE. Bright sulphur yellow, large and globular.

WOODLAND MARGARET. Pure white, rather small, a free bloomer.

TEA ROSES.

The perfume of these roses is most delicate and agreeable, indeed they may be called the sweetest of all roses. The flowers are also very large and delicate in their colors, such as white, straw and flesh color, and various tints of rose combined with them. They are more tender than any other rose in the catalogue, requiring a house or pit in winter. They are most desirable for pot culture.

BON SILENE. Purplish carmine.

CATHERINE MERMET. Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar silvery luster possessed by La France; large, full and of beautiful form; decidedly one of the finest Tea Roses.

CORNELIA COOK. A seedling from Devonensis. Pale yellowish white, sometimes tinged with flesh, flowers very large and very full; not a free bloomer, and often does not open well, but a superb rose when well grown.

JEANNE D'ARC. Pure white, very fragrant and beautiful; strong luxuriant grower; fine pillar rose.

CLARA SYLVAIN. Pure white, large and full.

CLOTHILDE. Bright salmon rose, large, full, of good shape, hardy and effective.

DEVONIENSIS. White, with blush center, large and fine.

Duchess of Edinburg. A very desirable novelty. Flowers of good size, moderately full, deep crimson in the buds, becoming brighter as they expand; good for winter flowering.

Glorie of Dijon. Yellow, shaded with salmon and rose, large, full and distinct.

ISABELLA SPRUNT. Sulphur yellow, very fine; especially desirable for house blooming.

Marshal Neil. Very bright, rich, golden yellow; very large, full and perfect form; the petals are extra large and of good substance; of vigorous growth and a free bloomer; This is unquestionably the finest of all Tea Roses. Truly magnificent.

Madame Bravy. White, with rose center, large and fine.

MADAME MARIE SISLEY. Groundwork a delicate primrose yellow, each petal edged with bright pink; very vigorous and free flowering; a very fine rose.

PERLE DES JARDINS. A beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free flowering.

PEARL. (Seeded from President, fertilized with Comtesse de Sereny). Beautiful pale flesh color or creamy white, delicately tinged with rosy blush; medium size, very full, perfect form; delightfully perfumed.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. Flowers large, full, of fine form; color beautiful cherry-red with a shade of violet; flowers somewhat flat, highly scented, and in color and form have some resemblance to Cheshunt Hybrid; an extra fine climbing variety.

SAFRANO. Fawn, shaded with rose.

TRIOMPHE DE LUXEMBOURG. Salmon buff, shaded with deep rose; distinct and fine.

Yellow Tea. An old and popular rose; very fragrant, straw color; very fine bud.

CHINA, OR BENGAL ROSES.

These are very appropriate for beds on account of their dwarf habits of growth. They bloom all through the summer in the open ground, and may be protected through the winter in a pit or house.

Agrippina or Cramoise Superior. Rich velvety crimson.

Arch Duke Charles. Rose, crimson, distinct and fine.

DOUGLASS. Rich velvet crimson color; a fine free bloomer.

DAILY, OR COMMON. Light pink, a constant bloomer.

EUGENE BEAUBARNAIS. Bright amaranth; distinct and fine.

SANGUINEA. Deep crimson; a most profuse and constant bloomer and free grower.

MOSS ROSES.

ÆTNA. Bright crimson, very double; superb.

Captain John Ingram. Dark velvety purple, full and fine.

Countess of Murinisis. White, slightly tinged with flesh. The best white moss.

CRESTED. Rose; beautiful and curious mossy fringed calyx. Finest of all for buds.

GENERAL DROUOT. Deep crimson; very mossy and a free bloomer; dwarf habit; perpetual.

Glory of Mosses. Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful

LANEII. Rosy crimson, shaded with purple, grows well, superb.
Luxembourg. Large, cupped, fine purplish crimson; a luxuriant grower and free bloomer.
MADAME EDWARD ORY. Reddish carmine, large and full. A very moderate grower; perpetual.
Perpetual White. Pure white, blooms in large clusters.
Princess Adelice. Blush, becoming quite pale; very double and well formed, the most vigorous grower of all the Mosses.
Salet. Clear rose color, very double, of vigorous growth and abundant bloom; perpetual.
WM. LOBB. Light crimson purple, large and double.
UNIQUE. Pure white, large and full.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them at once to every one.

Baltimore Belle. Fine white, with blush center; very full and double.

CAROLINE GOODRICH. A climbing General Jacqueminot; deep crimson.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIE. A hybrid between the Queen of the Prairie and Madam Laflay. It is a strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to the Queen, but the flowers are considerably darker in color, besides being quite fragrant. A great acquisition.

GREVILLE, OR SEVEN SISTERS. Large clusters of bloom, shaded to dark red.

MRS. HOVEY. Pale, delicate blush, becoming almost white; resembles Baltimore Belle.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright rose color; large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best.

PRIDE OF WASHINGTON. A fine red and crimson rose; good climber and very desirable.

SUMMER ROSES.

AURELI. Fine, dark velvety purple; globular and double.

Harrison's Yellow. Double; bright yellow; very showy and fine.

MAGNA CHARTA. Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent rose.

MADAME HARDY. White, large, full and double.

Madame Plantier. One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow; double and very fine.

STANDARD AND HALF STANDARD OR TREE ROSES.

These are roses of any of the previous sorts that are budded or grafted on the free or cultivated stock of the Dog or Briar rose, from 18 inches to 5 feet from the ground, and form fine dwarf trees; and when properly cultivated and cared for are a very fine novelty and should be in every well regulated lawn. Should be removed to the cellar, pit or greenhouse during the winter.

HEDGE PLANTS.

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly about the roots. Press the ground firmly and mulch heavily for a distance of two or more feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.

HONEY LOCUST. Very hardy and desirable for the North.

OSAGE ORANGE. Highly esteemed at the West and South. Not hardy enough for the Northern States.

JAPAN QUINCE. Unquestionably a fine plant for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly, will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive.

PRIVET. Plant four inches apart and keep cut back well after the first year; when trained well is one of the most ornamental hedges for lawns and cemeteries.

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, descriptions of which will be found under the proper headings in this Catalogue:

PURPLE BERBERRY.

SPIREAS.

ROSES.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.

ALTHEAS.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

AM. ARBOR VITÆ. NORWAY SPRUCE. TOM THUMB ARBOR VITÆ, for borders.
 TREE BOX. SIB. ARBOR VITÆ. HEMLOCK. DWARF BOX, for edging.

TREE PÆONIES.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

These are beautiful, showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May to the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush, to lilac and deep rose.

MISCELLANEOUS BORDER AND HOUSE PLANTS.

The following are the best varieties of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. They will mostly live all winter in the open ground, and bloom freely every year. We name some leading sorts.

ANEMONE. Double and single, white and scarlet; single the most brilliant. Plant five inches apart and cover three inches deep. They flower after the Hyacinths, and continue a long time in bloom. Excellent for cemetery plants.

BAPTISIA, (False Indigo.) Handsome - like of blue. Lupin-shaped flowers; in June and July.

BELL FLOWER, (Campanula.) Large, snowy, bell-shaped flowers of pure white, blue and purple. June to August.

CARNATIONS. White, carmine, rosy pink and striped; very beautiful and fragrant, continuing in flower a long time. Plant in pots in fall, and grow in conservatory or parlor windows. One of the best house plants.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. The prettiest of late autumn and early flowering winter plants. In November and December there is nothing that will make such a cheerful display. Plant in pots and place them in the house where they will have the sun. The prevailing colors are white, yellow and red, the red being the least interesting.

CHRISTMAS ROSE, Helleborus Niger. Blush white flowers on short stalks, about six inches high. Has the peculiarity of blooming quite abundantly during the winter in the open ground.

COLUMbine, Aquilegia. Well known flowers, hanging from rather small stems, about two feet high; various colors.

DAHLIAS. The Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else is faded or fading, and surrenders only to the Frost King. Put Dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering, and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put in the cellar until spring,

when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shriveling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. As the Dahlia is a fall flower there is no need of planting before the first of May, or even later.

DAISY, BELLIS. Red, white and pink, double and single.

Dicentra Spectabilis, or Dicentra, Bleeding Heart. A beautiful hardy border plant, with brilliant, rosy, heart-shaped flowers, hanging in great profusion from a gracefully curved stem. May and June.

FEVERFEW, Pyrethrum. Fine, double Aster-like flowers in profusion. Very desirable; white, blush, rose, scarlet and crimson.

FOX GLOVE, Digitalis. Long bell-shaped flowers, on stems three to four feet high; white and red; very showy. July to September.

FRAXINELLA, Dictamnus. A strongly perfumed plant, with pretty spikes of white and reddish purple flowers in June.

HOLLYHOCK. There are very few plants in the world so grand, and yet so perfect and delicate as the Hollyhock. Its flowers are quite as double, and almost as pure and perfect as those of the Camelia, and when we remember that they mass around a column from three to five feet in height, we get some idea of their beauty. Seeds sown in the spring produce plants that will bloom the second summer. Plants set out in the spring will flower about midsummer, and for several years if not allowed to bloom too freely the first year.

MILFOIL, Achillea. Low growing plants, with abundant, showy flowers; white and red, June to August.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. The Perennial Larkspur, like their relatives, the Annuals, commonly called Larkspurs, are valuable plants, and in no other way can we get such a grand and constant display of blue flowers. Formosum is a most brilliant dark blue, by all odds the finest blue flower known among our hardy plants. The Chinese are generally of lighter shades, from lavender to deep blue.

Perennial Phlox. The flowers of the Perennial Phlox are immense masses of bloom, from the purest white to crimson. They grow to a height of two feet or more, and are perfectly hardy.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS.

THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL, AND TO BE KEPT FROM FREEZING.

AMARYLLIS.

FORMOSISSIMA, Jacobean Lily. Flowers large, deep red.

JOHNSONIA. Dull brick red, with a white star center.

BOUSSINGAUTIA.

BASSILIOIDES, Maderia Vine. An old, well-known climber; a rapid grower, with thick, fleshy leaves and white flowers, grand for trailing in a porch, over a window or in place where you desire a beautiful green.

Gladiolus. These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus. They should be planted out of doors in the spring,—never in the fall, as the bulbs will not stand freezing. They are, however, excellent for window culture, planted in vases, either singly or in groups.

Tuberose.

DOUBLE WHITE AND SINGLE. Flowers very fragrant. Flower stems from 3 to 4 feet. Autumn.

PEARL. Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only 18 inches to 2 feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

TIGRIDIAS.

SHELL FLOWER. One of our favorite summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet, daily from July to October.

CONCHIFLORA. Yellow.

PAVONIA. Red.

VALLOTTIA.

PURPUREA. A very beautiful and showy fall flowering bulbous rooted plant; the flowers are borne on stems growing about 12 inches high, and consist of five or six Amaryllis-like flowers of a brilliant Roman purple color.

FLOWERING BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.

CROCUS. In various colors.**COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE.****FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS.****CROWN IMPERIAL.** Very showy plants; are quite hardy and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.**AURORA.****CROWN ON CROWN,****WILLIAM REX.****GALANTHUS.****SNOWDROP.** This, the earliest of spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms.**HYACINTH.** Among all the bulbs used for winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in winter, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil.**JONQUILS.** Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pot or out-door culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six-inch pot.**LILIJUM.** Lily. The Lilies are entirely hardy, and with few exceptions quite fragrant and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.*Auratum*, Gold Banded Lily of Japan.*Conditum*, Common White.**CANDIDUM**, (fl. pl. double white flowering).*Lancifolium Album*, White Japan.*Lancifolium Roseum*, Rose Spotted.*Lancifolium Rubrum*, Red Spotted.*TIGRINUM*, fl. pl. Double Tiger Lily. Bright orange scarlet with dark spots.*Lancifolium Punctatum*. White and pink.**TENEFOLIUM.** One of the earliest flowering Lilies; foliage slender and flowers brilliant scarlet. This is a little beauty.**UMSELLATUM.** Vivid orange.**LILY OF THE VALLEY.** The Lily of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase pretty rapidly.**NARCISSUS.** Garden Varieties.

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy; very showy and fragrant.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

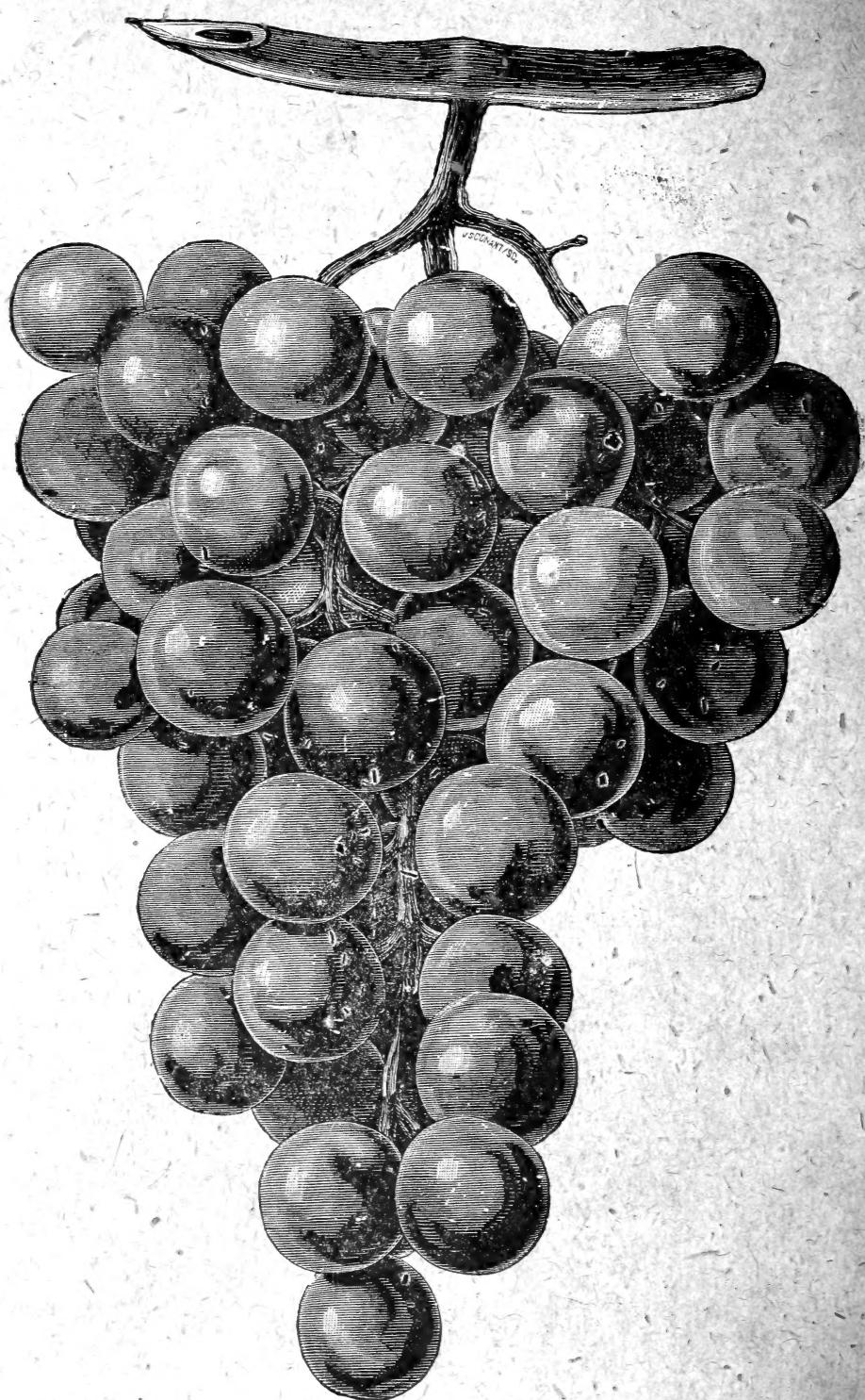
BIFLORUS. White, with yellow cup.**ANANAS MAJOR.****POTICUS.** White, with red cup.**TRIFLORUS.****POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.** Beautiful early spring flowers, produced in large clusters of white and yellow. Quite fragrant, making them very valuable as parlor or conservatory ornaments.**TULIPS.** Owing to late spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful spring weather over, gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more glorious show during early spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.**CANNA.** 1 Ehemani, 2 Gladioliflora.**EULALI.** Japanica Zebrina.**IRIS.** Kaempferii, 12 kinds. Susiana, Iberica.**CHIONODOXA.** Luciliae.**GALANTHES.** Elwesii (Snowdrop, etc.),

DUPLICATED VARIETIES.

ALBA PLENO (DODRILLIA). White, fragrant.**INCOMPARABILIS.** Yellow and orange.**ORANGE PHENIX.** Orange and lemon.**VAN SION.** Double Daffodil. Yellow.



W. W. & CO. LTD.



THE ORIENTAL.